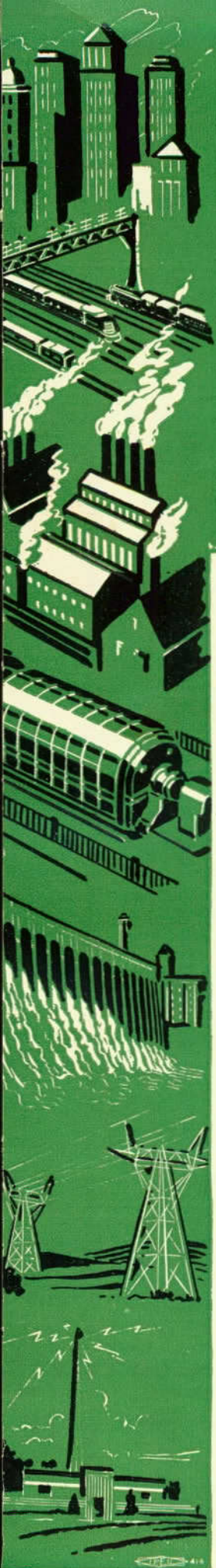


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



## *BOSSSES* Attention

VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 1945

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Noel Coward take note. Brother Seelicke writes about the Brooklyn boys this time in his regular monthly poem. His contribution again comes to us from a rest camp in Italy.

## MEMORIES OF "GREENPERNT"

If ever we want more men at the front,  
No need to worry, no need to hunt—  
Just gather an army of all New Yorkers,  
As combat troops they'd sure be cokers.  
After a session at a Dodger game,  
Life over here would be quite tame.  
One trip to the top of the Empire State—  
I'll guarantee as paratroopers they would rate.  
A rush-hour ride on the Bronx Express—  
They'd make Commandos, or I miss my guess.  
With their New Year's Eve in old Times  
Square,

The action here just can't compare.  
For a leader give 'em the "Little Flower,"  
Put him on stilts, you have Eisenhower.  
How's this for a name, "Butch and his mob"?  
That just about ends our recruiting job.  
Wait! A war cry for a banner they hoist—  
"Moider da bums, 'fore dey get us foist!"

PVT. WILLIAM SEELICKE, JR.,  
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.

## CONTENTMENT

It's nice to sit by the fireside  
And see the log aglow,  
Listen to the snap and crackle.  
Watch the flames weave to and fro,  
See the sparks fly upward  
In a floating cloud of smoke.  
See them disappear altogether  
Up through the chimney's throat.

It's nice to sit by a fire bright,  
Especially on a cold and windy night.

Yes, it's nice to sit by the fireside  
With your pipe and easy chair  
When the day's work is over  
And you are free from care,  
Watch the good wife knitting,  
As busy as a bee,  
While you sit there smoking,  
With the children on your knee.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHOUSE, I. O.

Brother A. J. Bannon of L. U. No. B-66, Houston, Texas, asked us to print the following poem which one of their members wrote and dedicated to "Dad" Hickman, who was a lineman for 50 years and has celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday and is still going strong.

Linemen there were, who just because,  
They thought they were so wise,  
Would violate all safety laws,  
This country could devise.

And it wrought their own undoing,  
For they sleep beneath the sod  
And we hope they're not pursuing,  
Such wilful ways with God.

C. A. M.

## MAKE IT ELECTRICAL

### (Or More Light on a Dark Subject)

You say he's pickled, stinko, boiled,  
Limber leg-ged, plastered, oiled,  
Stewed, or woozy, fogged a bit—  
Use any term you like—he's lit!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.



G'wan—You wouldn't be so happy either if every time you hiccupped your climbers would kick out.

H. H. MOSLEY,  
L. U. No. 1322.

From a Brother across the border comes another tribute to that grand old contributor to this page who passed on a few months ago, "Lineman Lennie."

For a number of years in "On Every Job"  
Your lines I've perused with distraction.  
And now that you've left us to pine on the  
hob,

It gives me a sweet satisfaction  
To pen you an epitaph, erstwhile or potent,  
So that all who may follow will harken,  
Unless they can vie with a talented gob,  
They the doom of that page may not darken  
For your lines were unique in the annals of  
prose

Though perhaps of mistakes there were  
many,  
Your poetic soul you expressed without stint.  
Au revoir, thanks to you, Lineman Lennie.

J. O. L.,  
L. U. No. 1149.

Here's a gal with a purpose. She still thinks that any foreman who has to work with a crew of women should have an extra medal.

## AWARDS

I asked for medals for foremen  
To me that would be enough  
But the good old Army and Navy  
Just up and called my bluff.

They sent the governor and mayor  
The Vancouver air base band  
A colonel and a commander  
One guest for every hand.

There was music and then came speeches,  
Our praises they came to sing  
So a flag—red and blue, with  
a big white "E,"  
Above our plant could swing.

It took a lot of teamwork  
And a little overtime,  
A foreman with lots of patience  
To keep those gals in line.

He can't give vent to his feelings  
With a cuss word or two or three  
But knows he must handle women  
Like handling T.N.T.

We're mighty proud of that little pin  
The Army and Navy "E,"  
But the one they gave the foreman  
Looks just like mine to me.

RUTH SMITH,  
L. U. No. 48.

Brother Smith got a piece of poetry from a Brother overseas telling him how soft we have it here, and he's written a little parody on it. He hopes no Brothers in service will take offense—it's all in fun!

## YOU'RE DOING ALL RIGHT

You sailors and soldiers aren't doing so bad,  
There's not a thing you don't have. (Don't  
throw it boys!)

You've got all the cigarettes the factories  
are makin',

You've got all the ham and even the bacon.  
You've got all the cigars and chewing gum,  
You've got all the whiskey and all the rum.  
You've got all the gasoline that's worth a  
dam,

While we get along the best we can.  
You get all the steaks that are easy to chew,  
You get the best lamb to make your stew.  
You married all the gals here at home  
Before you left here the world to roam.  
Us guys here at home are holding the sacks,  
You've got all the WAVES and all of the  
WACS.

You've got swell yachts to sail around. (Just  
poetic license, fellows!)

You've got a jeep to drive to town.  
So, to you soldiers and sailors, you're doing  
all right,

Although—of course—you do have to fight!

C. E. SMITH,  
L. U. No. 48



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Our Electrical Brothers on the Nazi front - - -	82
Open Letter to Bosses - - - - -	83
Full Employment Bill Erects National Landmark - - -	84
Legal Battle of Labor Enters New Phase - - - - -	86
Newspaper Columnist Views Joseph D. Keenan's Work - - -	87
I. B. E. W. Electronics Schools Just Keep Rolling Along - - -	88
A Decisive Fight In the Big Woods - - - - -	90
Security Bill Focuses Gaze on Jobless - - - - -	91
Member Develops New Breed of "Electrical" Chickens - - -	92
Pearl Harbor Needs Electricians - - - - -	93
Management Fails To Plan For Post War - - - - -	93
Editorials - - - - -	94
Woman's Work - - - - -	96
Correspondence - - - - -	97
Why? - - - - -	101
Death Claims Paid - - - - -	103
In Memoriam - - - - -	104
Official Receipts - - - - -	110

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, EDWARD J. BROWN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES  
195 Dundas St., London, Ont., Canada  
Second District.....JOHN J. REGAN  
Rm. 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.  
Third District.....WILLIAM D. WALKER  
Room 1102, City Centre Bldg., 121 North Broad  
St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.  
Fourth District.....GORDON M. FREEMAN  
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER  
905 Watts Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.  
Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE  
4300 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 13, Ill.  
Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM  
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth 4, Texas  
Eighth District.....H. W. BELL  
504 Denver Theatre Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.  
Ninth District.....J. SCOTT MILNE  
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.  
Railroads.....J. J. DUFFY  
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

### INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*  
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.  
First District.....HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.  
130 E. 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.  
Second District.....F. L. KELLEY  
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park 36, Mass.  
Third District.....WILLIAM G. SHORD  
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.  
Fourth District.....C. F. PRELLER  
2025 2nd St., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.  
Fifth District.....DAN MANNING  
130 No. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.  
Sixth District.....D. W. TRACY  
Eddystone Apartments, Washington 5, D. C.  
Seventh District.....CHARLES J. FOEHN  
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.  
Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE  
165 James St., Labor Temple,  
Winnipeg, Man., Canada

## Magazine

## CHAT

Our mail bag contains a letter from Robert F. Wallace, L. U. No. 683, Columbus, Ohio. He says: "I didn't like last month's solution to the 'Can You Do It' because it involves several violations of the code, and if we are going to 'advance the highest and most adequate standards for the entire industry' as stated on page 19 of that same issue, we should try to comply with the present code."

Marshall Leavitt, L. U. No. 124, writes us that "Brother George Brown is the only lay member, within the ken of your correspondents, who has kept a complete file of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL since early in the present century." This is good news because it indicates real appreciation of the value of the JOURNAL. We know this publication has real influence with our members and with people outside of the union.

Another local union publication, *The Amplifier*, published by L. U. No. 1048, indicates anew the strength of our local unions and their deep interest in unionism. *The Amplifier* is published at Indianapolis, Indiana. It is a good-looking six-page newspaper and union organ, with illustrations, cartoons and a lively array of columns. *The Amplifier* has a social attitude. The leading article in the first number points out that I. B. E. W. stewards sponsor "Clothe a Child Project." The publication is also trying to get union members to understand the difficulties encountered by business managers.

John C. Toomey, L. U. No. 664, writes to express the appreciation of many old-timers for the picture on the cover of the October issue, "depicting a portion of our old navy yard." He says: "It doesn't matter how often the old-timers may have passed these familiar old landmarks, there is a thrill and exhilaration experienced in seeing them pictured, that warms the cockles of the heart."

Our cover photo this month is published through the courtesy of the Baltimore Museum of Art. The painting is "The Net Wagon" by Gifford Beal.





Associated Press Photo

***Our Electrical Brothers on the Nazi front.***

**Communications are the life of an army, and electricians make history the world over.**





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in  
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.  
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1945

NO. 3

## *Open Letter To Bosses*

Dear Boss:

I haven't written you many letters lately. One reason, I take it, is the fact that the war has taught all of us something of the value of cooperation. Better relations exist between labor and management. Indeed, there appears to be real opportunity for union-management cooperation to become the rule rather than the exception.

On the other hand, disquieting reports reach us. As the newspaper boys say, these come from unimpeachable sources. While many important employers are sincerely and patiently attempting to usher in a regime of cooperation, other employers are just as quietly and patiently blueprinting an all-out open shop drive against operating unions. Unimpeachable reports have reached me from two industries that these drives (in the traditional spirit of the class-war) have been carefully plotted, and are ready to explode, as soon as the peace comes.

Boss, this is nothing short of treason to the republic, and let me tell you why.

If we get any kind of prosperity after the war, we will get it only with teamplay. There is opportunity to pass from war to peace without too much dislocation. There is a chance to put to use the 150 to 200 billions of dollars in savings; there is a chance to get production of consumers' goods moving; there is a chance to transfer wartime workers and returned soldiers to peacetime jobs; there is a chance to balance private enterprise and public works equably; there is a chance to boost the national income from the wartime level of 148 billion to a peacetime level of 185 billion; there is a chance to head off an after-war slump; but these chances depend on teamplay, cooperation; anti-social employers can not rock the boat. Boat-rockers may wreck the ship of state.

Look back with me at what happened at the close of the First World War. Powerful employers in 1921 launched a sweeping anti-union drive. It was carefully planned, highly financed. Newspapers boomed broadsides against labor. Courts issued injunctions. The drive was successful. It did not break the unions, but it deflated them. And it

dropped wages far below prosperity levels. War on wages played an important part in subsequent events. It is not too much to say that the great crash of 1929 was the result of the open shop drive of 1921.

Wages are a method of distributing income. If the wage earner—the consumer—does not receive enough in his pay envelope to buy back goods produced, business is thrown out of balance and recession sets in. The bosses between the years 1921 and 1929 took an unconscionably large share of national income in profits, wasted it in stock exchange orgies, or invested it abroad, with the well-known result.

The Committee on Economic Development—your committee, boss—has itself seen this necessity for after the war. The C. E. D. has set the postwar job level at approximately 55 million men—about 10 million more than were employed in 1939. But whether the United States finds employment for 55 or for 60 million men, after the war, the same methods must be put into operation—team play and cooperation. The same readjustments must be made. Wages must go up, not down, so that goods produced, can be purchased. The low-paid segments of the population must be retrieved, and made prosperous. Boss, the truth is, this is the only way to save the American system. It cannot be saved by internal squabbles.

If bosses in 1945 or 1946 can follow this vicious old pattern again, the United States will be headed for another crash. Nothing can prevent it. Nothing.

This is why, boss, I say that an open-shop drive after the war is nothing short of treason.

It is doubtful if our country can stand another crash, and another depression like that of 1929-1933. It may finish us off. It may do the job on us that the Nazis hoped to do, and could not.

Radicals say: "Don't stop this prospective open-shop drive. Let the damn fools do their worst. Let the crash come, and then we'll get complete state control."

Boss, I don't want this. I want democracy. I think you do too. If you do, don't rock the boat.

—JOHN Q. ELECTRICAL WORKER.



# Full EMPLOYMENT Bill

## Erects National Landmark

**D**EMOCRACY in America, like a gasoline engine, makes progress on its explosions. Or to change the figure, a ship of state, democracy, does not resemble a great ocean liner which drives directly to the port but is more like a great sailing ship that tacks against the wind and by a zigzag course reaches its haven.

This process is well illustrated by the course of the full employment policy running through Congress throughout the last 10 years. Agitation for full employment really began in the great depression, 1933, and continued under surface throughout many years, with the application of many minds upon the subject.

### Bill Is Landmark

A bill known as the Full Employment Act of 1945 has been introduced into the Senate by Senator James E. Murray. This bill surely represents a landmark in American history. It is not long, declares a great policy, and provides for constant surveillance of the program by a Senate committee. It should be of great interest to labor inasmuch as labor has been in the thick of such legislation for more than a generation. Labor has always stood for wiping out the business cycle and for continuous and steady employment. Labor's high wage theory, strongly pushed in the 1920's, certainly has played a great part in all the legislation that has appeared in the direction of stabilizing the economy.

Senator Murray is chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs. This subcommittee is called War Contract Subcommittee and has upon it, in addition to Senator Murray, Harry S. Truman, now Vice President, and Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia. The committee says this about its bill:

### Threat of Postwar Unemployment

During the war, we have transformed our economy into an economic skyscraper of breath-taking magnitude. At present our economy is producing goods and services at the rate of \$196,000,000,000 a year. This compares with a gross national product of around \$99,000,000,000—or only about half the size—in 1929.\*

Almost half of the framework supporting this giant structure consists of war contracts. When war contracts are withdrawn, the danger is that the entire edifice will topple over.

In considering the magnitude of this problem, we must remember that we have reached the present unprecedented level of production without the services of the more than 11,000,000 men and women in the Army and Navy. When the war is over, these people will want jobs. Moreover, during the war almost 7,000,000 individuals have been added to the civilian labor force. A large proportion of these, particularly women, will insist upon their rights to continued employment.

\* In 1929, prices in general averaged about the same as during the present year.

### Murray bill crystallizes public opinion of last five years in notable document. Labor greatly involved

Unless an economic substitute is found for war contracts, mass unemployment will become a serious threat and the number of unemployed men and women in this country could easily surpass anything that was dreamed of during the last depression.

### Existing Legislation Inadequate

At various times one or another of the demobilization statutes have been discussed as though they represented a significant approach to the problems of postwar unemployment. Before passage of the Contract Settlement Act, for example, many manufacturers talked as though all they needed to assure a high level of postwar production was the quick settlement of their termination claims. In the same fashion, the coordination of war production cut-backs and the disposal of surplus war property have on various occasions been endowed with an importance which, in the light of cold analysis, they never deserved. The blunt fact is that all three measures are basically aimed at liquidating war production. They are purely transition measures—yes, important transition measures—but nothing more. None of them attempts to assure a sound postwar economy.

In addition to the three industrial demobilization laws, a number of other postwar measures have been enacted during the Seventy-eighth Congress. We have enacted a G. I. bill of rights. But its provisions are not yet fully adequate to meet the needs of returning soldiers and sailors. Although we have provided for loans to state unemployment compensation boards, we have done nothing to increase coverage under unemployment compensation and old-age and survivors insurance, to liberalize benefits, or to provide for health insurance. We have passed legislation to provide for a miscellaneous assortment of flood-control and rivers and harbors projects, but have postponed action to develop the river basins of our country in a courageous and comprehensive fashion under a Missouri Valley Authority, an Arkansas River Authority, and similar agencies in other areas. We have done little in the preparation of a postwar tax program, on the promotion of foreign trade, or in the adjustment of freight rates that discriminate against industrial activity in the South and the West. We have passed a road bill but have delayed action on postwar airports. We have not come to grips with the problem of monopoly and international cartels. We have not yet mapped out postwar policies on the fundamental questions of labor relations, wages, and prices.

As measured against the background of our economic needs, the postwar laws that have been enacted add up to very little. The balance sheet shows that the Seventy-eighth Congress never came to grips with the

problem of providing an economic substitute for war production.

The repercussions of this failure have already been felt. Knowing that practically nothing has been done to provide for postwar employment, hundreds of thousands of war workers, vitally needed in the production of the weapons of war, have quit their war jobs and sought refuge in civilian industry and trade. It is incumbent, therefore, upon the Seventy-ninth Congress to map out a broad program of postwar legislation. This is essential not only to the preservation of our economy in the years to come, but also to our catching up on delayed schedules of war production.

### A Public Responsibility

In January, 1944, the President of the United States, in his message to Congress on the state of the union, outlined an "economic bill of rights." The first point in this document was the following:

"The right of a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or farms, or mines of the nation."

Ten months later, in an address at Chicago, the President stated that—

"to assure the full realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment, an adequate program must provide America with close to 60,000,000 productive jobs."

Statisticians may debate among themselves as to whether the precise goal should be a little more or a little less than the President's 60,000,000 figure. But no thoughtful American—no matter what his creed or station in life—would deny that every man or woman in the country who is willing to work and capable of working has the right to a job.

As yet, unfortunately, we do not have in America, an "adequate program" to provide 60,000,000 productive jobs. Nor will such a program develop out of thin air. The right to a job is not self-enforceable. It can be translated into reality only through the joint action of the people of our country—business, labor, agriculture, and all other groups—acting through the medium of their duly elected Government. In short, the so-called right to a job is a meaningless figure of speech unless our Government assumes responsibility for the expansion of our peacetime economy so that it will be capable of assuring full employment.

### Strategy of Full Employment

The fight for full employment is a two-fold battle.

On the one hand, the Government must do everything in its power to stimulate increased opportunities for employment in private enterprise. This is the major front.

On the other hand, to the extent that private enterprise cannot by itself assure full employment, the Government must take such measures as may be necessary to fill the gap.

A more precise way to describe the relationship between private and public activity is by examining the various types of investment and other expenditures that make up our total production of goods and services—technically referred to as "the gross national product." As of the middle of this year, the gross national product, or total expenditures, amounted to about

\* The gross national product, as calculated by the Department of Commerce, is at present the commonly used measurement of our nation's total economic activity. When taxes and reserves are subtracted from the gross national product, the remainder is the "national income."





SENATOR MURRAY

\$196,000,000,000. As can be seen from Table 1, this total is made up of the following:

	Billion dollars
Consumers' expenditures-----	95.5
Capital outlays of business-----	2.0
Expenditures by State and local governments-----	7.2
Expenditures by the Federal Government-----	91.6
Total-----	<sup>1</sup> 196.4

### A Full Employment Bill

The text of the bill is as follows:

Sec. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Full Employment Act of 1945."

### Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declares that—

(a) Every American able to work and willing to work has the right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries, or shops, or offices, or farms, or mines of the nation;

(b) It is the responsibility of the Government to guarantee that right by assuring continuing full employment; and

(c) It is the policy of the Government to assure continuing full employment by (1) encouraging, to the fullest extent possible without Federal investment and other expenditure, the highest feasible levels of employment by private enterprise, (2) providing whatever volume of Federal investment and other expenditure may be needed to assure continuing full employment.

Sec. 3. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting immediately following section 217 of title III a new title, to be title IV, which shall read as follows:

### "Title IV. The National Production And Employment Budget

"Sec. 401 (a) In addition to the estimates and other information called for in section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, the President shall transmit to Congress on the first day of each regular session the National Production and Employment Budget (hereinafter referred to as the 'national budget'), which shall set forth in summary and detail—

"1. The estimated number of jobs needed during the ensuing fiscal year or years to assure continuing full employment, and the estimated dollar volume of the gross national product, at the expected level of prices, required to provide such number of jobs (hereinafter referred to as 'full employment volume of the gross national product');"

"2. The estimated volume of investment and other expenditure by private enterprises, consumers, State and local governments, and the

Federal Government required during the ensuing fiscal year or years to assure a full employment volume of the gross national product, and

"3. The estimated volume of prospective investment and expenditure by private enterprises, consumers, State and local governments, and the Federal Government during the ensuing fiscal year or years, and the estimates and information herein called for shall take account of such foreign investment and other expenditure for exports and imports as affect the volume of the gross national product.

"(b) If the estimated aggregate volume of prospective investment and other expenditure, as set forth in (a) 3 of this section, is less than the estimated aggregate volume of investment and other expenditure required to assure a full employment volume of the gross national product, as set forth in (a) 2 of this section, the President shall in the national budget set forth a general program for encouraging increased non-Federal investment and other expenditure, particularly such investment and expenditure as will promote increased employment in private enterprises, together with such legislative recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable. Such program may include, but need not be limited to, a presentation of current and projected Federal policies and activities with reference to banking and currency, monopoly and competition, wages and working conditions, foreign trade and investment, agriculture, taxation, social security, the development of natural resources, and in such other topics as may directly or indirectly affect the level of non-Federal investment and other expenditure.

"(c) To the extent that such increased non-Federal investment and other expenditure as may be expected to result from actions taken under the program set forth in accordance with (b) of this section are insufficient to provide a full employment volume of the gross national product, the President shall include, in the Budget transmitted in accordance with section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, a general program of such Federal investment and other expenditure as will be sufficient to bring the aggregate volume of investment and other expenditure by private business, consumers, State and local government, and the Federal Government, up to the level required to assure a full employment volume of the gross national product. Such program shall be designed to contribute to the national wealth or well-being, and may include, but need not be limited to, specific programs for assistance to business enterprises, particularly small business enterprises; for useful public works, particularly such public works as tend to promote increased investment and other expenditure by private enterprises; for useful public services, particularly such public services as tend to raise the level of health and education; for slum clearance and urban rehabilitation; for conservation and development of natural resources; and for rural electrification. All programs calling for public construction shall provide for the performance of the necessary work by private concerns on the basis of contracts awarded in accordance with applicable laws.

"(d) The President may from time to time transmit to Congress such supplemental or revised estimates, information, programs, or legislative recommendations as he may deem necessary or desirable.

### "Preparation of National Budget

"Sec. 402 (a) In addition to the duties imposed upon the Bureau of the Budget by section 207 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, the bureau, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, shall—

"(1) With the assistance of the several departments and agencies, prepare for him the information and estimates called for in section 401;

"(2) Cooperate with the several departments and agencies in developing such estimates and programs as may be useful in guiding the preparation of the national budget.

"(b) The President, through the Bureau of the Budget, shall issue such directives to the several departments and agencies as will enable them to prepare such plans and programs as may be needed during the ensuing or subsequent fiscal years to help achieve a full employment volume of the gross national product."

### Joint Committee on the Budget

Sec. 4 (a). There is hereby established a Joint Committee on the Budget, to be composed of six members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate from among the members of the Senate Committees on Appropriations, Finance, and Banking and Currency, and six members from the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from among the members of the House Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Banking and Currency, with such party representation as will reflect the relative membership of the majority and minority parties in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(b) It shall be the function of the Joint Committee on the Budget—

1. To make a detailed study of the information and estimates transmitted to Congress by the President on the first day of each regular session in accordance with section 401 and section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended; and



VICE-PRESIDENT TRUMAN

2. To report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, no later than March 1 of each year, its findings and recommendations on the National Budget, together with a proposed joint resolution setting forth for the ensuing fiscal year a general policy on the total volume of Federal expenditures and other investment, the total receipts to be collected from taxes and other revenue, and the volume of borrowings or net debt retirement, for the purpose of serving as a guide to the individual committees of Congress dealing with such subjects.

(c) Vacancies in the membership of the committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(d) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(e) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistance as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties. The committee may utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services as it deems necessary and is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government.

(f) The expenses of the committee shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

Sec. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to eliminate any deficiency in the National Budget.

### Rate of Expenditures

Sec. 6. (a) The President shall periodically review all Federal expenditures under appropriations for periods of more than one year for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which the current and anticipated level of non-Federal investment and other expenditure warrants a decrease in such Federal expenditure.

(b) Subject to such principles and standards as may be set forth in individual appropriation acts and other statutes, the rate of Federal expenditure under appropriations for periods of more than one year may be varied to whatever extent and in whatever manner the President, acting through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, may determine to be necessary for the purpose of assuring continuing full employment, with due consideration being given to current and anticipated variations in savings and in investment and other expenditure by private business, consumers, and State and local governments.

Sec. 7. Section 212 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: (Continued on page 108)

<sup>1</sup> The comparable figure for the national income during the first half of 1944 is 155 billion dollars.



# Legal BATTLE of LABOR Enters New Phase

**O**N the basis of recent decisions in cases before the United States Supreme Court there is ground for the belief that the labor movement in the United States is passing into a new phase. The struggle of the unions for recognition and the right to bargain and of workmen for the right to join without interference seems to be culminating in a victory for labor forces. In a recent opinion Justice Jackson states that we "appear now to be entering the phase of struggle to reconcile the rights of individuals and minorities with the power of those who control collective bargaining groups."

## The Court Decides

Union rights and union duties as exclusive bargaining agents for groups of employees have been more clearly defined by the Supreme Court in two recent cases. In the case of *Bester William Steele vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad* and the *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, the court decided that the Railway Labor Act imposes on a labor organization acting by authority of the statute as the exclusive bargaining representative of a craft or class of railway employees the duty to represent all the employees in the craft without discrimination because of their race and that the courts have jurisdiction to protect the minority of the craft or class from the violation of such obligation.

Closed-shop policy was laid down for the unions by the court in the case of the *National Labor Relations Board against the Wallace Corporation and Richwood Clothespin and Dish Workers Union*. In this case the National Labor Relations Board certified an independent union after an election in which the contest was between the independent and a CIO union. Prior to the election, both unions had agreed that the winner would enter into a closed-shop agree-

## The "Wallace Case" defines and limits union and employee rights under closed-shop or maintenance of membership agreements

ment with the company. The company then signed a closed-shop contract with the independent which required that the company would be forced to discharge all workers who did not become members of the union. As a result of this agreement 43 CIO workers were discharged by the company.

The National Labor Relations Board held that discharge of these CIO members was unfair labor practice and brought the case to the Supreme Court which in a five to four decision said that the union could not legally refuse membership to the CIO workers who applied for it.

## The Opinions

The majority opinion stated "that the duties of a bargaining agent selected under the terms of the act extend beyond the mere representation of the interests of its own group members." It must represent the interests of all employees "fairly and impartially."

The independent union did not refuse membership to all of the former CIO unionists who applied for membership under the terms of the agreement. One hundred and eighty-six valid votes were cast; for the independent 98, for the CIO 83, and five for neither. Of the 43 CIO workers who were discharged, 12 did not apply for membership in the independent union and 31 were blackballed by the independent because of their attempts to organize the Wallace employees for the CIO union. The majority opinion on this matter was that "no employee can be deprived of his employment because of his prior affiliation with any particular union."

"We do not construe the provisions auth-

orizing a closed-shop contract as indicating an intention on the part of Congress to authorize a majority of workers and a company, as in the instant case, to penalize minority groups of workers by depriving them of that full freedom of association and self-organization which it was the prime purpose of the act to protect for all workers."

## Justice Jackson Dissents

In a sharply dissenting opinion on this case Justice Jackson joined with three other judges in upholding "the right of each union to control its own admissions to membership," and the right to exclude "those whose loyalty is to a rival union or hostile organization." Justice Jackson went on to state that "the exclusion of those whose loyalty is to a rival union or hostile organization is one of the most common and most understandable of practices designed to defend the union against undermining, spying and discord and possible capture and delivery over to a rival. Some unions have battled to exclude Communists, some racketeers, and all to exclude those deemed disloyal to their purpose."

"There are those who think that the time has come when unions should be denied this control over their own affairs." But the National Labor Relations Act expressly permits closed-shop agreements except in cases when the certified union is "established, maintained or assisted" by unfair labor practices of the employer.

The effect of this ruling, which penalizes the employer by forcing him to reinstate the discharged workers with back pay, seems to be that the "employer is empowered and required to do the policing" of the closed shop under the terms of the agreement. The dissenting opinion voices a sharp warning to unions, which will undoubtedly reflect the opinion of a substantial number of union leaders, "that a good deal labor has fought for may be jeopardized if the price of obtaining it is to have the union policed by the employer." Employer opposition to closed-shop agreements will undoubtedly be stiffened "if employers must underwrite the fairness of closed-shop unions."

## Serious Obstacles

In the Wallace case it happened that an independent won the election, but counsel for the National Labor Relations Board assured the court that it is not a one-way policy to require independent unions to admit their enemies. Counsel stated that the same policy would have been applied, in the same manner, if the CIO union had won and had excluded some independent members on the suspicion that perhaps they were company spies. This decision will undoubtedly interpose serious obstacles to all future bargaining for closed shops and is likely to be felt by both the CIO and A. F. of L. unions many times as often as independents.

Justice Jackson concludes his dissent by stating that "of course it is the employer who is penalized here, and on shallow and superficial examination it may seem like another victory for labor. The employer must pay many thousands of dollars for hours unworked because it performed reluctantly but in good faith its closed-shop agreement made under authority and with the approval and instigation of the CIO unions whose members now gain back pay by its repudiation. We think this cannot be



The Supreme Court of the United States

(Continued on page 112)



*Lahey is a nationally-known newspaperman with a more profound knowledge of labor than any other. What he says of Brother Keenan is significant.*

**W**E thought it would be a good idea to drop a note to Donald Nelson and ask him for a paragraph or two of his own estimate of Joe Keenan's contribution to the war effort. Keenan was Nelson's strong right arm when the latter directed the \$70,000,000 annual business of WPB.

"Dear Mr. Lahey," Mr. Nelson wrote, "I am happy to be able to say a few words regarding the work of Joseph D. Keenan."

"Joe has been with the predecessors of the War Production Board as long as I can remember. His indefatigable efforts in the early stages of the defense program made it possible to shift construction workers from area to area throughout the country in order to expedite the building of Army camps and new war production facilities. Later, when industrial workers were needed by the tens of thousands in order to man our war production industries, Joe Keenan worked hard to minimize friction and reconcile the differences among unions and management which inevitably arise during such large-scale readjustments."

### The Logical Person

"Consequently, when developments indicated the need of a vice chairman to direct the War Production Board labor production functions, Joe Keenan loomed as the man for this delicate and key position. The Office of Labor Production is in charge of developing programs to stimulate production in war plants and other essential establishments, investigate reasons for relatively low labor production in plants and improve these conditions, assist in the establishment of joint labor-management committees, act as a central point of reference and information in the War Production Board with respect to the handling of industrial relations problems, and secure appropriate inter-agency action to correct problems of industrial health and safety, transportation and housing, when such problems may reduce labor productivity."

"It is often said that an executive's achievement is largely based on the associates he selects. I know that my job was lightened because Joe Keenan was one of our top staff in the important and sensitive spot of labor production chief. He has served his country without stint in a critical period in its history."

That's a nice letter of recommendation from the boss in any case.

### His Early Life

Joe Keenan came up the hard way in the rough-and-tumble school of labor politics, and before entering the government service in 1940 had been active in the labor movement in Chicago for a quarter century. He was born in Chicago in 1896, the eldest of eight children, and the son of a truck driver. His boyhood environment was the neighborhood of Throop and Van Buren Streets, on the near west side of Chicago. When Joe was 12, his father was permanently paralyzed, and he immediately went to work to help his mother support her large family.

His first job was as an errand boy for a milliner; then he sold score cards and worked as a bat boy in a ball park; later jumping

# Newspaper Columnist Views

## Joseph D. Keenan's WORK

Edwin A. Lahey praises energy, patience and efficiency of I. B. E. W. leader

from one odd job to another. While he was still in his teens, two of his uncles, who were electricians, had him apprenticed to Local 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In 1914, during a depression lay-off, Joe went to Charles M. Paulsen, then head of Local 134 and now chairman of the executive board of the I. B. E. W., for help in finding a job. Paulsen not only got Joe a job with the Chicago Telephone Company, but took him under his wing and interested the young Electrical Worker in union activities. Paulsen, who still retains Joe Keenan's deep loyalty, did more than any other person toward shaping Keenan's career in the labor movement.

Beginning as a cable-splicer for the telephone company, Keenan rose through the ranks of his trade, became supervisor for the Federal Electric Company in 1923, and left that job in 1931 to become an electrical engineer. He was elected secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1937, and devoted his full time to the labor movement from that date until his entry into Government service.

Each shifting of the bureaucratic sands witnessed the disappearance of executives, the deflation of once-great reputations. Joe

Keenan was a notable exception to this trend. When the framework of one of the early war agencies would fall apart, the great minds of those agencies would be revealed as packing their bags and leaving Washington in a huff. But there in the wreckage would be Joe Keenan, unaware of the swirling currents of political ambitions around him, at his battered desk, and barking telephone entreaties, perhaps, to some dubious labor skate at the other end of the country, to get men here, there, everywhere; to find new and emergent solutions for the hoary, old industrial and jurisdictional disputes; to drop their comfortable and selfish concepts of "trade unionism as usual," and, in short, to start worrying seriously about this nation's defense preparations.

### Notable Exception

It was due in considerable measure to the efforts of Joe Keenan that the building and construction trade stabilization agreement was reached. This tripartite agreement between government, labor, and contractors made it possible for the huge war building program of cantonments, air bases, and other emergency installations to be finished ahead of time and with as few interruptions as was humanly possible under the circumstances. Building trades unions and contractors revised peacetime working conditions. The unions assumed and discharged responsibility for the movement of tens of

(Continued on page 106)



U. S. Signal Corps Photo

Brother Joe Keenan on the Western Front.





Electronics class at Temple University under auspices of L. U. 98.

## I.B.E.W. ELECTRONICS Schools

### *Just Keep Rolling Along*

#### DAYTON

(From Dayton Journal)

**E**LECTRICAL workers in Dayton are preparing themselves for widespread postwar use of electronics.

An adult training class in electronics was instituted at Parker High School with W. G. Williamson as instructor. Eighty-eight workers have enrolled.

E. R. Puterbaugh, field representative for the Apprentice and Training Service of the War Manpower Commission, 11 West Monument Avenue, was instrumental in arranging the course.

#### Classes to Expand

Classes will be held Tuesday through Fridays, from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., and will last for an indefinite period of time, possibly as long as three or four years.

Classes soon may be expanded to include postwar phases of the electrical industry other than industrial electronics, Puterbaugh said.

Williamson, member of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 82, A. F. of L., was sent by the union last September to Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for intensive training in the new electrical trade work.

The union, which sponsors the course, plans to erect a two-story building as soon as possible to house the classrooms.

It is hoped the classes may be extended from an adult education program to include vocational programs for youth.

The union contemplates spending as much as \$25,000 for the program. Electronics is reputedly now in the same stage as radio was two decades ago, Puterbaugh asserted.

With Marquette School as leader, local union classes spring up everywhere. I. B. E. W. leads again

Believing that in the postwar era, every lathe, press and light switch will be run by electronics rather than switches or buttons, union officials and Electrical Workers feel that such classes are necessary to keep them informed of changes in the field.

Opening talks last night were given by J. E. Breidenbach, business manager of the local union, who has for years advocated education in the electrical industry; Clare J. Sharkey, director of Parker High School, and Perry Ritchie, assistant director.

Breidenbach is president of the Central Labor Union and business agent of the Building Trades Council and Electrical Workers' Union No. 82, as well as business manager of the Electrical Workers' school. J. W. Howell is secretary. Both are members of the union executive board.

#### ST. LOUIS

(From St. Louis Star-Times)

To meet the challenge of recent advancements threatening to revolutionize the electricians' trade, the A. F. of L. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1, began a class in electronics at the union hall, 4249 Gibson Ave.

About 40 members attended the first weekly class in the course which will last about 20 weeks. Eventually the course will be made available to any of the 2,500 members of the local who wish to take the course which will cost the union about \$10,000, John T. Meinert, union president, said.

As James A. Morrell, union business representative, told the new class, electronics is a "must" for electricians who expect to stay abreast of the rapid developments of recent years.

#### Electronics Widely Used

Electronics is the science dealing with the movements of electrons. While by no means new, it has been given great impetus by war needs and has been widely applied in industry and military operations. Radar is one of the more spectacular products in this field. Electronics is used in welding, heating metals, regulating motors and in many safety devices. Another electronic equipment is the photo-electric tube.

Oscar W. Rosenkoetter, a union member who has just completed an intensive 10-week course in electronics at Marquette University, Milwaukee, is the instructor of the first class. Seven other members, all chosen because they had university training in electrical engineering, will take the electronics course at Marquette and become instructors for the local.

Arrangements for the local class were made by the union's educational committee, composed of Gus Schumann, chairman; W. B. Smith, Allen Siepmann and Elmer Kimbrel.

Instruction in the class will be both theoretical and practical. In addition to lectures and textbook work, class members will have an opportunity to operate electronic equipment and will be taken on tours of industrial plants where such equipment is in use.

#### Instructors Academically Trained

Instruction in electronics for members is being carried on by the I. B. E. W. on a nation-wide scale. Eighty-five union representatives from various parts of the nation were in the first class at Marquette, which was attended by Rosenkoetter. Eight or 10 successive classes are planned at Marquette.

"Electronics has grown from a \$1 billion industry three years ago to a \$5 billion or \$6 billion industry now," Schumann explained. "Electricians must be able not only to maintain electronic equipment but must be able to install it."

The sentiment of the students was summarized by H. P. Koenig, assistant business representative of the union, who said, "Little did we think when we served our time that we would have to go to school and study our trade again."

#### PHILADELPHIA

(From Temple University News)

At this date some 100 members of Local Union 98, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have satisfactorily completed the first course in Electronics given at Temple University under the Engineering, Science, and Management War Training Program. The group of more than 125 were assigned to five sections, and have spent 72 hours attending classes two nights a week, three hours a night, from 7 to 10 p. m., covering theoretical as well as practical industrial applications of electronics.

Some 80 of the members intend to continue on in the next course of "Industrial Electronics" for a similar period. This group will start class meetings and laboratory sessions on January 3, 1945.

In a conference with various instructors of the groups we have found that the members of Local Union 98 attending class have



been the most conscientious and interesting group that we have had under our program. We have trained some 8,149 persons in electronics for various war industries such as RCA Manufacturing Company, Philco Radio and Television Corporation, and the Signal Corps, and the instructors are of one opinion: that the Local Union 98 group is very receptive and at all times tries to tie up the theoretical and practical applications of the day's work in this important field.

We believe that the program to date has been very successful, and we were fortunate in assigning to this group the following men:

Mr. Granger D. Schrader—Master of Science in Electrical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Twelve years' industrial experience at Philadelphia Electric Company. Five years' teaching experience in electronics.

Mr. Edward C. Hubbert—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology. Fourteen years' industrial experience at Philadelphia Electric Company and two years' teaching experience.

Mr. S. Earle Moore—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Sixteen years' industrial experience at Philadelphia Electric Company and nine years' teaching radio and electronics.

Mr. Oliver F. Cheney—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at University of Minnesota. Two years' industrial experience at various industries and two years at Philco Radio and Television Corporation. Two years' teaching electronics and radio.

Mr. Horace E. Slone—Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering at Syracuse University. Ten years' industrial experience at General Electric Company and Federal Communications Commission. Two years' teaching experience in electronics.

In the five sections, 72 hours each, with some 125 students attending, there were 9,000 possible student hours. By checking our attendance records from the instructors we found that the absenteeism in the classes was practically negligible, and in checking with the students we found that in almost all cases the absences were unavoidable, due to personal or working conditions, with various students requesting a chance to make up the nights that they had missed.

We wish to compliment you and your committee on the organization of your members, and we are glad that Temple University was able to offer training in the field of electronics to your men. It has been a pleasure for the administrative officers and instructors of Temple University to work with Local Union 98 in this venture. We hope that you will feel free to offer suggestions for a more successful program and in consulting us about any other training problems that you may have.

### CHICAGO

(By CHARLES D. MASON)

The flow of electrons through gases or vacuums explains to us, what before were considered accidents, flashovers or leaks.

The introduction of the gas or vacuum tube brings out the fact that electricity can be conducted by a gas, a vacuum or any type of material containing a sufficient amount of free roving electrons.

### The Electron Theory

Following the electron theory of matter all substances are composed of atoms. These atoms when broken down are small worlds in themselves, the positive proton standing still and the negative electron revolving around in its orbit. Weight is added to some atoms containing one or more nuclear particles with zero charges. These are known as neutrons. Although these particles are present they do not disturb the electrical balance of the atom as they contain no charge either positive or negative. Sometimes there are clusters of positive protons and negative electrons all in perfect balance. When this balance is disturbed or overweighted with electrons or protons the entire atom becomes polarized. When this happens either in the atom or in a group of atoms such as in a fluorescent tube where both ends glow but the tube does not light—it is said to be ionized. This can happen either to one atom or millions of atoms which means that the atom or group of atoms is said to be ionized. This happens when the magnetic field of positive proton is over-balanced. Along these lines also comes the elimination of the idea of solid masses. It is like an orange crate filled with oranges. The tighter they are packed the less space there is for the electrons to flow between. This is also true of the crate which holds them because the protons and electrons are latticed in.

To an electron there is no such things as a conductor. It will drift through anything if sufficient pressure is impressed upon the mass. This has been proven by breakdown of insulators and other so-called insulating materials when under high tension voltage.

In other masses these protons and electrons are more tightly latticed together, but contain certain large numbers of free-roving electrons. These are usually found in metal

and liquids and are known to us as conductors. Vacuums and gases are also conductors but as there is very little resistance the electrons fly with great velocity from the negative cathode to the positive anode due to the pressure and the attraction of the opposite pole. This pressure can be in the form of heat, light or electrical current.

### Like Billiard Balls

When an electrical pressure is impressed upon these metal conductors the electrons start to drift from atom to atom, and while the individual movement of the electron is comparatively slow the results are immediate. The best comparison can be made by imagining that you have put ten billiard balls in a line and assume as you hit the first one the last one will fly in the motion. The individual motion of each ball was very slow but the result was instantaneous. The word drift is used in electronics to describe the movement of the electron because the movement of the individual electron is comparatively slow. It is not more than a few inches per minute. This in no way affects the rapid transmission of electricity regardless of distance.

This is not true when gases or vacuum are used as a conductor, as the electrons fly from the negative cathode to the positive anode, with tremendous velocity. The flow is always from negative to positive. This is the reverse of what our text books have taught us in the past, but can easily be proven in electronics. The introduction of a third element in a tube is known as the grid. If the grid of the tube is made positive it aids the positive anode of the tube in pulling a greater number of negatively charged electrons from the negative cathode. But, if the grid is made negative it opposes the passage of electrons from the cathode

(Continued on page 107)



L. U. No. 16, Evansville, Indiana, voted to send worthy Brother Herbert Lamey to Marquette University. Guy Vaughn, business manager, hands Brother Lamey his check for salary and expenses.



# A Decisive FIGHT

## In the Big Woods

### Trouble

*Man is born unto trouble as the sparks fly upward.*  
Job 5:7.

### The Peaceable Race

*Who says that the Irish are fighters by birth?  
Says little Dan Crone.*

*Faith! there's not a more peaceable race on the earth—*

*If ye lave thim alone.*

—T. A. Daley.

\* \* \*

THE next morning the two farm teams had pulled away with their loads when Hec drove up. He had evidently been drinking and the scowl on his face boded ill for anyone who should be so unlucky as to cross his path. Jack's team had hardly landed the first pole against the wheel of Hec's wagon to be rolled into place, when he grabbed it with an oath, and shouted, "Git out'n mah way wid dem hooks. Ah use de two hooks wot de Lawd Almighty done gib me." A heave and a shove and it shot into place against the far bolster stake of the wagon. Three more poles followed. He threw the boom chain over them and was making ready to tighten it with the boom pole when Jules spoke up, and said, "Nodder pole, she go on dat load, Hec."

"Who is yo' talking to, little man? Ah reckon ah's driving dis team an' ah doan stan' fer anny w'ite trash to tole me wot ah is to do. Git out'n mah way." He sent Jules spinning down with a quick shove an' drew back his foot. At that instant Terry's quest of a quiet life ended again. Hec suddenly felt a hand catch him by the back of his shirt collar, and before he knew what was happening, he was lying on his back in the dust. He sprang to his feet, and shouted, as he faced Terry. "Yo' red-headed, b-----! Git out'n mah way afore ah is brek yo in pieces." Terry didn't move. The gang stood breathless wondering what would happen next.

"Do yo' know who ah is?" he bellowed. "Ah'm Hec McGinnis, an' no ----- kin lay a han' on me an' get away wid it. Bring on yo' gang an' ah'l bust dem up, an' den ah'l ten' to yo', yo' -----"

Still Terry didn't move.

To all but Jules it looked as if Terry was scared stiff.

"Fo' de las tam, yo' red-head, ah is done tole yo to git out'n mah way."

### Meets His Match

He made a sudden rush at Terry—a quick side step—a foot stuck out, and Hec tripped over it and went sprawling.

Jumping to his feet he wheeled, and with his face convulsed with rage, rushed in again with a mighty, round-arm swing that beat the air. Terry ducked it, and countered with a terrific left to Hec's solar plexus. He doubled up—his hands clutching his stomach—a left uppercut smashed into his face and drove his head up—a right to the heart—a

### Casey is the teacher and Big Hec learns a lesson

left to the jaw—left him dazed and helpless—before he could move, Terry pivoted on his left foot, and a right cross, that started from the ground, landed on Hec's jaw with the momentum of a pile driver and stretched him out senseless.

Terry stood looking down at him.

Once more, the long patient hours spent by Dannie in teaching him his favorite knockout punch, had proved their value, but he felt no elation at his victory. Dannie was gone—his voice was stilled forever—he would never know grief over Terry's growing lack of love for the fighting game. No, Dannie would never know.

The gang stood around in stunned silence.

They had never seen a fight like this before and, in all probability, never would again.

"Is he dead?" whispered one.

"Naw!" said another scornfully. "He's jus' plum' knocked out, an' I'll bet this is the first time that the big conk ever had a man to stand up to him before like that."

"He never laid a hand on yer partner," said another to Jules. "Where did he learn to fight like that?"

"He is of age, you is ask heem youse'f," said Jules, as he emptied the contents of the water bucket over Hec's head, and knelt down and mopped the blood off his face.

### Terry Wisecracks

Terry forced a laugh as he answered the question.

"Shur, an' it was an ould aunt av mine that taught me. She had five boys an' she taught them all how to handle their dukes. Wan day, whin they was growed up, they ganged up on her an' I helped her to lick the bunch. She tuck a likin' to me an' showed me what to do in a fight," and as an afterthought, he added, "she was a sister to John L. Sullivan an' she licked him wance afore he left home for this country."

"It's lucky for Hec that he didn't run up against your aunt 'sted of you," said Jack, with a laugh in which the gang joined.

Hec's eyes opened. He looked up at the gang standing around him with a puzzled expression on his face. He got up slowly, and said:

"W'ich wan ob yo' fellas done hit me on de back of my haid wid de peavie?"

"Nobody did, Hec," said Jules. "You is mak' de gran' rush at my frien', Terry, w'en he is kip you from makin' de beeg keeck on me w'en I is down. He is jus' hol' out hees fees' an' you is run inta eet an' fa' down, an' notin', she 'appen affer dat till you is jus' get up now."

Hec's swollen face contorted itself into the semblance of a smile; he stuck out his hand to Terry, with a chuckle, and said:

"Fo' de Lawd, man, yo' is pack a mos' mighty wallop wid yo' fist. Yo' is lick ah feah an' squeah. I sho' had it comin' an I hab no grudge agin yo', shake!" And when Terry

(Continued on page 108)



Rugged Canadian wood country builds strong nard men



# SECURITY *Bill Focuses*

## *Gaze on Jobless*

(First in series)

**T**HE Social Security Board has just presented to Congress its ninth annual report. Social security during and after the war is the subject of the report. The role which social security can and should play in our industrial society, the problems involved in meeting reconversion needs and practical measures for correcting the defects in the present social security programs are thoughtfully presented.

The need for a social security program exists in good times as well as bad, the report points out. "People grow old and cannot keep on working. The livelihood of millions of families is cut short by the disability or death of the breadwinner." Unemployment has not been avoided even in these years of unparalleled industrial production.

As the war comes to a close and the change-over from war production to peace production must be made, a vast industrial readjustment will be necessary. "While industry is being regeared to peacetime production and men are coming back from all corners of the world to take their places in civilian life, millions of persons will have to change jobs. In the country as a whole," the report says, "we must expect considerable short-term unemployment."

### The Question

The immediate question is whether the Federal-State unemployment insurance system can meet the Nation's needs "during the transition to peace and the years ahead." A summary of the full report is also being sent to you. This bulletin will give you some of the reasons for the board's proposals for changes in the unemployment insurance system.

Unemployment insurance is intended to meet the problems of short-term unemployment—it cannot cope with prolonged and widespread unemployment. As the report points out, "by replacing a part of their wage loss while out of work, unemployment insurance can help workers and their families get along while the plant is retooling or while they are looking for new jobs in their own town or elsewhere."

At the same time, the report says, "these benefits, by helping to stabilize purchasing power and sustain the morale and efficiency of the working population, protect business and the economy as a whole."

If, however, unemployment insurance is to fulfill its function effectively, its protection "must be broadly available to persons who depend on employment for their living and must provide benefits, which in amount and duration, replace a reasonable part of the wages which workers lose because of involuntary unemployment."

There are serious shortcomings in the present Federal-State unemployment insurance system, the report points out, and action is "urgently needed now to make the changes which will enable the unemployment compensation program to fulfill the purpose

### Low-down on jobless insurance based on report of Social Security Board

for which it was established." All of these shortcomings can be eliminated, the board believes, some by state action alone, some only through changes in the Federal law.

#### The Defect

Narrowness of coverage is the most serious defect in the present system: Some 15 to 20 million workers are now excluded from state systems. Chief among these are about three and a half million workers employed by small firms, about three million farm workers, two million domestic employees, nearly a million workers in non-profit institutions, more than three million Federal civilian employees, three million employees of state and local governments, and about 200,000 maritime workers.

Social Security Board recommendations: Unemployment insurance protection should be extended to these workers. As many as three and a half million workers can be brought under state systems by amending the state laws to include all firms in industries now covered who employ one or more workers. Others, notably Federal and maritime workers, could best be protected under a Federal system. This would require Federal legislation.

Benefit duration period is too short: Present duration provisions aren't long enough to carry most unemployed workers over the gap between jobs without unnecessary dif-

ficulties. During the postwar reconversion period, the report points out, a worker may be unemployed for a considerable time before he finds work for which he is suited, and "it is not to his interest or society's that he be forced by lack of funds to take casual or dead-end jobs which offer no future security to his family."

Social Security Board recommendations: The board is strongly of the opinion that unemployment benefits should be payable for at least 26 weeks in a year. Actual operation of the state systems has shown that, over an average period, the present rate of unemployment insurance contributions can finance benefits considerably longer in duration than those now provided.

#### Part Replacement

Benefit payments are too small: Unemployment insurance is intended to replace only part of the wages lost by an unemployed worker. His weekly benefit amount ordinarily should replace about half his previous earnings. However, for a large proportion of workers who were drawing benefits in 1943, the weekly benefit was less than half the workers' average wage. Also, except for the District of Columbia, no provision is made in the state laws for a worker's dependents.

Social Security Board recommendations: The board believes that the maximum benefit for full-time unemployment should be not less than \$25 a week, including dependents' allowances. Also, benefits should be related not only to previous wages but to the worker's dependents. This would provide more adequate benefits for workers with families. State unemployment insurance funds could, it has been shown, finance larger benefit payments than are now being paid.

Disqualification provisions are unduly severe: Under all but a few of the original state unemployment compensation laws, the major disqualifications were in the form of

(Continued on page 106)



These people are inquiring at the Social Security Board field office about their benefits.



# Member Develops New Breed of "ELECTRICAL" Chickens

Members write key articles for the JOURNAL

## Louey Clausius' Chickens

IN the town of Cupertino, California, near the base of beautiful oak-covered Santa Cruz Mountains, and near the Permanente plant of Henry Kaiser, is the white stucco home of Louis Clausius, electrical superintendent of Permanente Metals, and also a member of our organization. In the front of his home are flowers and lawn. In the rear is gardening space flanked by a nice large garage. In the rear of the garage is an additional building which Lou has in an ironic moment called the "chicken house." When we innocently asked Lou what breed of chickens he owned, he replied "Electrical. Would you like to see them?" And then he opened the door. Out came the strangest specimens of hybrid poultry west of the Mississippi. Pandora would never have opened her magic box if she had seen Lou's birds, and Darwin, his theory all shot to pieces, would have made for the nearest tavern to drink and forget.

First, you should know their origin. You see, "Louey," as he is nick-named, turned to some form of diversion from the daily grind of checking intricate electrical circuits and analyzing overload conditions, etc., and decided to make a hobby of raising a number of chickens for the table and at the same time garner a few eggs. So he asked about breeds. One friend recommended Leghorns. He got some. Another boosted for Rhode Island Reds. He got some. Another plugged Minorcas. He got some. And so on and on. The result was terrific. As they were not segregated, but lived as one big happy family, this chicken melting pot brought forth an embarrassing moment for Louey. He had proudly sent in an application for membership in the Poultry Producers' Association. So the P. P. A. sent a field representative to check on the application. After one good look at this incredible flock, he wiped the tears from his eyes and wrote, "Application denied. Not poultry." If you saw them you could hardly believe them. Some few were so badly mixed they walked backwards and were continually scratching dirt in their own eyes. A Plymouth Rock head would be attached to a Leghorn body with a Minorca tail, one wing from a Black Giant, one from a Silver Wyandotte and all supported by the dainty tootsies of a Bantam. One little bird had a suspiciously large foot like a turkey, and I noticed its mother seemed to be somewhat flighty.

So Lou has mixed his hobby with his daily occupation—namely working out intricate electrical problems. Applying the nomenclature of the trade to the flock, he has tagged them according to Hoyle. "Hysteresis" is a nervous little hen, always flying around. "I call that one 'Impedance' because he has all the resistance there is," said Lou, "and this tough rooster, who seems to be a friend of all the old hens is named 'Magnetic'." Some more of their names follow: "K. V. A.—

## Soldier member describes German Front. Barbarians of Japan.

Power Factor Synchronous" (because she was always in step); "Frequency" laid an egg each day; "Exciter" was a proud young rooster with a bright red comb who kept a safe distance from old "Magnetic"; "Torque," a strong little hen, was always starting something. "Electrolysis" was a funny little bird that was always picking a hole in something. "Repulsion" was a shy little hen who didn't like "Magnetic" or "Exciter." "Potential" was hard to keep cooped up. "You will always find him in the field," explained Louey. But one more word about this innovation in poultry culture. This flock produces eggs and last Sunday a chicken dinner, a nice juicy pullet which did not lay. Her name was "Wattless." "But seriously," said Louey, "we have a champion named 'Kilo Erg.' She has already laid one thousand."

H. W. FLEMING,

L. U. No. 332.

## Those Germans!

The country that should ordinarily be a part of the heading of this letter has been purposely deleted, for it is not yet possible to tell whether it should be France or Germany. However, for the first time during this war I have made several trips to what was formerly Hitler's Germany, but now very well handled by our own forces.

Being one of the first teams of the Third Army to make such a mission we feel that it was a memorable week. Here are some of the high lights of a trip to a ghost town, a city that formerly had a population of nearly 1,700 and where we found not one person within the place. What few there

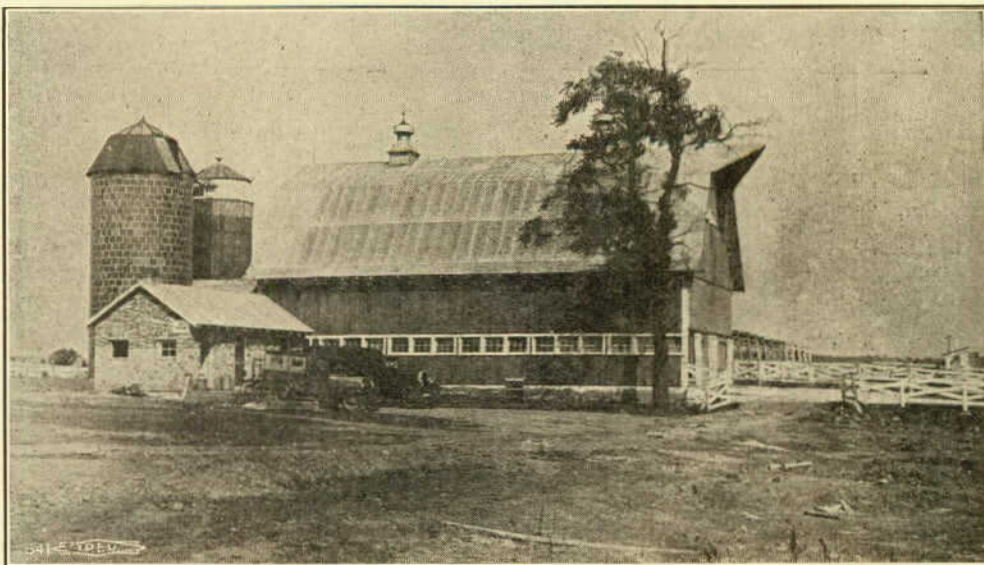
were, about 15, were hiding in a cave near the city and, of course, due to Nazi propaganda, were afraid to come out for fear of the Americans.

After a trip, somewhat nervously made over a mine-laden road and past the remnants of what a few hours before had been a terrific battle, we entered the place. A tank would be found parked on this street, another vehicle somewhere else and almost continuously there was artillery fire overhead and small arms fire down the side streets. The windows in some of the houses were blown out but all-in-all the town was not too badly damaged.

It was interesting to note the names of the streets—Adolf Hitler Strasse, Herman Goring Strasse, Strasse January 13th (when the Nazis came to power), Paul Goebbels Strasse, etc. Everywhere there were Nazi emblems strewn on the once immaculately clean streets. Our mission was to collect all firearms, radio sending sets, etc., or anything that could be useful against our troops. A house-to-house search was organized and it was the strange feeling of quiet that surrounded the entire place that made it more eerie than ever. To open each door cautiously and avoid booby-traps was a trick in itself.

The residents had evacuated in a great hurry for there were half-eaten meals on the table—a wine glass half full with open bottle beside it—beds unmade—dishes unwashed, etc. Occasionally a cat would jump out of a room as the door was opened or a goat or chicken would make a sound upon our approach. Beyond that there was complete quiet except for the shelling that continued. In one place the people were so Nazified that they had the swastika imprinted in the plaster of the hallways and room ceilings. And how these people have lived—during the time that they subjected all of Europe to their orders. The homes were wonderfully furnished, inside especially, with tile in the hallways and beautifully furnished bath rooms. Unlike the poor French which they enslaved, there was clothing, bed clothing and food in every one of the homes. Downtown the shops were well stocked, with fine large pieces of beef hanging inside the butcher shop. Every once in a while a Nazi soldier would be flushed from his hiding place in a cellar and one even came out as the furnace door was

(Continued on page 107)



Farm plants are steadily improving through electricity



# Pearl Harbor Needs Electricians

By ANTHONY BARTOLATA,  
Press Secretary, L. U. No. 1186

**Y**ES, Pearl Harbor needs electricians to keep the fighting ships on the firing lines. There is no place else where a man can feel he is so close to the fighting and doing so much to help the kids in blue who man the guns.

These fighting ships are floating power-houses, electricity being used to turn the propellers, to control the guns, to operate the range finders, to detect the incoming enemy ships or planes and to operate the many new gadgets that are yet military secrets. The electrician is the key craftsman in Pearl Harbor. One needs only to talk with the men who operate these gadgets to understand how important a part the electrician is playing in winning this war.

Local Union No. 1186 has jurisdiction over Pearl Harbor and anyone coming into this territory should bring his traveler with him because it is impossible for an individual to unravel all of the red tape that confronts him if he presents a grievance.

Remember, we need electricians and any local union referring men to Pearl Harbor should consider that when the man arrives on the job he will be 2500 miles from the mainland, and if he is not an electrician, he cannot be sent home the next day and another man called to replace him. So do not use this appeal as a place to dump unwanted men but give us some real electricians.

Anyone coming here should forget the romance of the islands and come here with the intention of doing a job and remembering he will live in barracks. He will stand in line for everything he buys, sends, or receives. He will be hampered by all the Civil Service red tape and he will be lost in the immensity of the operation. He will be confined to the island of Oahu and on his jay-day, he will go to Honolulu where the sidewalks are so crowded he cannot turn unless the crowd turns with him.

## No Tropical Dream

The hula girls are strangely missing and the ratio of men to women is approximately 200 to one. This will make him wonder why he came to this old rock when he could be home enjoying the comforts of the mainland. This question will be answered the next day when he climbs aboard one of our fighting ships that has caught a fish in her innards and all the electrical work that has been so carefully installed in some mainland yard is blown to hades. His job will be to put this back into working order and along with the other tradesmen, get this ship back on the fighting line.

(Continued on page 106)



Pre-war view of Hawaiian beach

# Management Fails To Plan For Post War

**M**ANAGEMENT is failing to plan adequately for full employment in the reconversion period at the close of the war. This is the general conclusion of a study published last November, called "The Readjustment of Manpower in Industry During the Transition from War to Peace," which Helen Baker made for the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

According to this survey of approximately 100 representative industrial concerns, a good many companies are more interested in planning for production and sales than in trying to figure out how they can provide jobs; as a result, manpower planning has largely been overlooked or postponed. In those few companies which have carried on employment planning as well as production planning, often the two aspects of reconversion have not been coordinated.

## Reconversion Changes

Ironically, the fact that a company faces many reconversion changes and expects to experience difficulty in making these adjustments doesn't seem to make much difference in the management's decision to plan or not to plan for postwar employment. Apparently the degree of interest and foresight of top management, rather than the difficulties involved in the reconversion problem, to a large extent determine whether a company plans at all and how much progress is made in preparing for postwar employment.

Management's plans for jobs after the war are further limited by a tendency to concentrate only on a few aspects of the manpower problem—such as the reemployment of war veterans—and to let other factors ride. The few companies that have tried a more scientific investigation have gone no further than to suggest possible check lists of items to be studied and methods of approach.

So far, labor unions have participated only to a very small extent in the planning activities which industrial concerns are carrying on to meet their postwar employment problems, and the few attempts that have been made, either in labor-management committees or in collective bargaining, have been piecemeal. Recently unions and management have made some effort to clarify reemployment procedures, especially with regard to seniority status of returning veterans, but otherwise neither management nor unions have shown any general interest in revising labor contracts as preparation for the transition period.

## And the Unions?

On the basis of the Princeton University study it doesn't seem likely that employers will make much effort to seek union cooperation in postwar planning. In a little less than half of the companies which are unionized does management expect actually to discuss postwar problems with the unions. Approximately half of the companies intend to keep their unions entirely in the dark about postwar plans, not telling them anything about those plans as they become more definite, and about one fourth of the companies expect to inform unions only of developments strictly within the collective bargaining area. Some companies commented, "Planning is not the union's province," while others said that political factors within the unions or inability of local union officers to handle planning problems made union-management planning efforts impracticable.

Some unions want to help their employers draw up postwar plans, and some don't. A number of local unions in the companies

(Continued on page 108)



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLIV

Washington, D. C., March, 1945

No. 3

**Soak Labor** The fact that once again the military has brought forward some kind of arrangement for the regimentation of labor three years after the war began, justifiably raises suspicion. It is apparent that the great job of production has been achieved; that we are already in the transition period from war to peace and that men are being laid off rapidly from key jobs; that 100,000 men a month are being demobilized from the armed services and still the military wants something resembling a national service act.

As usual they have carried on their campaign without reference to facts or legitimate arguments. They have given patriotic utterances about dire need, and they have tried to over-awe the Congress with personalities who claim the aforesaid step is absolutely necessary.

At no time has there been any evidence that there has been a shortage of war materials on any front. As a matter of fact on the German front more shells were fired by artillery in one 24-hour period than at any time in the history of warfare. If there was dislocation of materials, it was not due to shortage at the source of supply but to failure of logistics due to unexpected adjustments which had to be made. At all times the War Department has been in complete control of the manufacture and distribution of munitions for artillery and other arms. If there has been any shortage, it has been entirely due to lack of planning and foresight on the part of the military. The implication that labor has contributed to this dislocation is one of those vicious insinuations that do harm to a loyal and patriotic body of workmen.

As the American Federation of Labor points out, there is much to be learned by comparison of the performance of the British worker under the terrific stress of invasion, and the American worker. The British worker is operating under a national service act; the American worker has been free. Absenteeism in England has averaged 10 per cent, compared with 6 or 7 per cent in the United States. The strike rate in Britain in 1944 was 16 per cent higher than in the United States. In munitions industries production per man hour in the United States has been approximately double that of Great Britain. Donald Nelson said: "We call our secret weapon the initiative, intelligence and know-how of the free American worker."

From November, 1943, to November, 1944, war plants reduced employment by 1,300,000. In scheduled releases of workers from war plants due to cutbacks and run-outs during the first half of 1945, there will be about 350,000 men.

These figures do not paint a picture that encourages the regimentation of workers at this hour. According to dispatches from the meeting of the Big Three, it is apparent that they foresee the imminent closing of the war against Germany. It is no wonder then that labor concludes that the proposal for regimentation of labor is nothing more than the fulfillment of the dastardly old philosophy of "soak labor, and then soak labor again."

## Is Labor As Good As a Fish?

Labor unionists will pick up the schedule of proposed appropriations for 1946 and may have subject for both smiles and tears. They will learn that the Department of Agriculture, for instance, expects to receive around \$502,000,000 exclusive of some of its big extra agencies. The Department of Commerce expects to receive \$87,000,000, and even the Office of Education will receive \$18,000,000, while the United States Public Health Service will receive \$122,000,000. These are great sums and as far as we know are entirely legitimate and necessary for the advancement of certain segments of the population. We place beside these great sums the sum of \$15,000,000 for the Department of Labor and all its functions except Federal grants to states under the Children's Bureau.

The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture alone has an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to help farmers with their various problems. The Bureau of Animal Industry gets \$16,000,000 for its specialized work, and wonder of wonders, the Fish and Wildlife Bureau gets almost \$8,000,000 for its extension work. The American working man appears to be about twice as good as a fish.

**Victory In Telegraph** The American Federation of Labor scored almost a clean sweep in the nationwide NLRB elections among Western Union workers. Four A. F. of L. unions participated in the election victory: the Commercial Telegraphers Union, two Federal labor unions and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The election was made necessary by the merger of Postal Telegraph with Western Union. The election was the most extensive in NLRB history, although the number of workers participating did not score a new record.

This is regarded everywhere as a noteworthy victory. It may be noted with equal justice and interest that the four A. F. of L. unions had prior to the election agreed on jurisdictional lines and cooperated and supported each other in the balloting.

## Democracy and Education

Democracy rests upon a sound popular educational system. Wherever you have a good system of public schools you will have democracy. Thus, countries where democracy fails are countries where the minister of propaganda serves as the chief source of ideas for young people. In the postwar world the United States should develop a stronger system of popular education based upon liberal ideas and a free play of discussion. A step in this direction is now being taken by the United States Office of Education. Its latest report, out this month, presents a plan for strengthening the Office of Education, giving it more money, increasing its staff, and permitting it to play a



larger part in the educational affairs of the country without interfering with the control of the educational system through state offices of education. We believe this is a move in the right direction.

We predict without reservation that in the years to come the United States will have a ministry of education that will have nothing to do with state propaganda, but will keep open the channels of free discussion and a lively play of ideas.

**Amen** Charles M. Kelley, an oldtime unionist and skilled newspaperman (on the staff of *Labor*), writes knowingly and incisively on the pompous attitudes of the so-called conservative:

"Generally it is the liberal who is stigmatized as being a 'starry-eyed dreamer.' The term might better be applied to the reactionary, who lives in a never-never world all his own. When you get right down to brass tacks, it is the liberal who is the realist, for he recognizes that 'nothing is as constant as change,' and believes in adapting himself to new conditions. The reactionary, on the contrary, visions the world of tomorrow as it was yesterday."

**Dangerous Reaction** William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent to all unions an expose of the triple-plated reactionary, anti-union crowd which is trying to write into state constitutions the old open-shop policies and plans, now illegal in the United States. This organization originated in the South and hides behind both religion and patriotism. It is called the Christian American. It is heavily financed by industrial tycoons, fascists, ex-Ku Klux Klanners and other variegated anti-Christian and anti-patriotic citizens.

The Christian American organization sponsored the anti-labor legislation which was enacted into law in Florida and Arkansas and which was defeated in California. This same anti-religious and anti-patriotic organization is now engaged in an effort to secure the enactment of anti-labor legislation in Texas and other states.

Lewis Valentine Ulrey is chairman and Vance Muse is secretary-treasurer. Their home office is in Houston, Texas. They are tied up with "Pappy" O'Daniel. Muse has a long business record as lobbyist for big business. He has received financial contributions from the duPonts, Armours, Insulls and other former triple-plated anti-unionists!

It is a commonplace, of course, that the rise of fascism in any country is marked by an attack upon organized labor.

**Angels of Mercy** Apart from the not ignoble sentiments that cluster around the Red Cross society, the American people should support the Red Cross for its far-sighted statesmanship, its merciful handling of human problems incident to the war, and its fervor for humanity on an international scale.

The American Red Cross opens its campaign for 200 million dollars on March 1. It certainly should have the support of all labor people as it has had during the war. The American Federation of Labor says this about the Red Cross:

"The working people of the nation have developed a new sense of appreciation of the service rendered by the American Red Cross. We respectfully urge every member

of the American Federation of Labor to respond to the call of the Red Cross for funds to carry on its work during the year 1945. If possible increase your contribution to this worthy cause. We are determined that the war shall be won. Let us be equally determined that the Red Cross shall be enabled and permitted to measure up to the needs of the situation and the high standard which we have set for it."

**A Letter** Fred Geyer, Business Manager of Local Union No. 277, has addressed this letter, which is self-explanatory, to the Honorable Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy:

"As Business Manager of Marine Local No. 277, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., I call your attention to a deplorable and outrageous situation that has arisen in the Todd's Hoboken Shipyard, involving several hundred marine electricians, which has caused the loss of tens of thousands of man-hours of critically needed labor at the very time the Navy Department and the War Manpower Commission are appealing for the recruiting of vitally needed shipyard workers.

"On Tuesday, January 9, a few hundred electricians employed at the yard staged a two-hour work stoppage because of a grievance pertaining to overtime work. This stoppage was entirely unauthorized by the union, which is definitely opposed to any walkouts, strikes or stoppages on war work. As soon as the union officials learned of the stoppage, they took immediate steps to put an end to it. They issued orders for the night shift to go to work that night and for the day shift to report to work the following morning. The night shift reported to work in accordance with the union's order and worked all night. However, when the men on the day shift reported on Wednesday morning ready to work, they were handed notices to the effect that they were suspended from work for five days. This the company did by way of punishment for the unauthorized stoppage of the day before.

"This action by the company is so palpably stupid that the union is at a loss to understand why it was taken. In order to penalize workers for a two-hour interference with important war work, the company has created an infinitely greater interference with war work by keeping many hundred essential shipyard workers away from their work for a week.

"Not only was the five-day suspension preposterous under the circumstances, but it was done by the company without consultation with or notice to the union. Immediately upon learning of the suspension, the union officials arranged for a conference with the personnel director of the company. We pointed out to him how ridiculous it was to aggravate the loss of production by multiplying it many fold. What is more, we offered on behalf of the union, to penalize the men responsible for the unauthorized stoppage. We requested the company to rescind its order and to allow the men to go back to work so that there would be no interference with the work of the yard which is so important to the war effort. We offered further, in order to prevent a repetition of such stoppage, to notify the members of the union that any participant in such stoppage would be severely dealt with. All of our efforts were in vain. The company has persisted in carrying out the ridiculous suspension order."





# WOMAN'S WORK

## CLOTHES ON YOUR BUDGET

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**T** IRED of hearing about that budget? Well I don't see how we can leave the subject before taking up the matter of clothes which are such an important part of every woman's life. If you are keeping to your budget you have a limited amount set aside for clothing for yourself and your family. Last month we discussed how to get the best value for your food allowance. This month let's consider how you are to get your money's worth from your clothes allowance. It will only be possible in the brief space allotted to give a summary outline, but we hope it will prove helpful.

### Importance of Clothes

Many people say, "Clothes are immaterial, it's the person that counts." And they are perfectly right to a degree. In judging relative values, the person is infinitely more important than the clothing she wears and a perfect frump may be the best-loved of all, among a group of friends. Relatives and friends know you and love you for what you are. But what about the rest of the people with whom you come in contact and with whom you would like to be friends or whom you would like to impress in some way? They do not know you have a lovely character, or a nice disposition or make wonderful apple pie. The first impression they get of you is from your appearance and unless you are neat and attractive and your clothes fit well and are suitable, it may be their last. Appearance is important.

### What to Do About It

Bookstands, libraries, the woman's page of many of the daily newspapers are teeming these days with articles on personal appearance and selection of clothes. Watch for them, study them, they'll really prove helpful. Here are pointers for you to study:

(1) Make a personal analysis. Study your own physical characteristics and your personality traits and choose garments to correspond.

(2) Learn something about fabrics—texture, value, possibilities of the cloth—so as to get good material in the garments you buy.

(3) Learn the technique of a well-made garment. Find out what constitutes the ideal dress or slip or hose and then try to buy accordingly.

(4) Ascertain your clothing needs. Plan to work from a basic color (black, brown, navy, or any neutral shade) and then stagger your purchases throughout the year so that there will be no great drain on the budget.

### Do's and Don'ts for Beauty

IF YOU HAVE A LONG FACE:

*Do*—Wear round necks, hats with wide brims and shallow crowns.

*Don't*—Wear V-necks, long necklaces, dangling earrings, tiny high hats.

IF YOU HAVE A ROUND FACE:

*Do*—Wear long oval or V-shaped necks, tall hats, with upward sweep or diagonal tilt.

*Don't*—Wear round or square necks, choker necklaces, round-brimmed hats, flat sailors.

IF YOU HAVE A SQUARE FACE:

*Do*—Wear soft oval necklines and long oval necklaces. Do wear hats with large draped crowns, irregular lines, diagonal brims.

*Don't*—Wear round or square necks, choker beads, pancake, pillbox or turban hats.

With a prominent nose wear your hair soft at the sides and low on your neck and hats with forward brims—avoid wearing your hair pulled back severely, poke bonnets and off-the-face hats. The same rules apply with regard to prominent foreheads and receding chins.

Long necks call for high collars, ascot scarves, high, square and round necklines. Avoid low V and U-shaped necklines. For a short neckline the opposite is the rule.

FOR ROUND SHOULDERS:

*Do*—Wear soft, rolling collars, back yokes, loosely bloused waists, bolero jackets and wear the hair soft and loose at the back.

*Don't*—Wear collarless dresses, low round necklines, peasant blouses, heavy detail in front, up-hair-do's.

### ATTENTION AUXILIARIES

Many of our local unions are using motion picture machines in connection with the Westinghouse Electronics course in which so many of them are participating. Why not borrow the machine one night for an auxiliary meeting and obtain some films from the O. W. I. that would be instructive and interesting to your group. These films may be rented through the O. W. I. distributor in your area and there is no rental fee, but a 50 cents per week service charge may be made for each subject loaned.

Here are a few of the titles that might prove appropriate:

Canning the Victory Crop  
Food and Magic  
The Farm Garden  
Care of Children of Working Mothers  
Out of the Frying Pan Into the Firing Line  
Wartime Nutrition  
When Work Is Done  
Prices Unlimited  
Keeping Fit

FOR PROMINENT DERRIERE:

*Do*—Wear loosely fitted skirts and those with fullness in the back, long jackets, vertical lines.

*Don't*—Wear tight, tailored skirts, bias skirts, nipped-in waist lines, bright belts.

FOR THICK ANKLES:

*Do*—Wear dull-finished stockings, conservative colors, medium-high heels.

*Don't*—Wear ankle socks, fancy shoes, strap across ankles or instep.

### Judging Fabrics

The best rule to follow in buying anything, is to purchase it from a reliable store that stands behind the goods it sells. However, here are some pointers to help guide you in your selection.

*Cotton*—Look for fineness and closeness of weave. Find out if it is guaranteed for color and against shrinkage.

*Wool*—Watch for the labels which will indicate "100 per cent wool," "virgin wool," etc. In buying cloth to make garments be sure it is preshrunk or be sure that it is shrunk before you use it.

*Silk*—I know there's none to be had just now, but we can all dream, can't we? And just for your private postwar plans, in selecting silk material buy that with a firm weave because it is less likely to shrink or pull at the seams.

When you buy ready-made garments the best advice that can be given is this—learn everything you can about the garment and then only purchase those labeled with correct information which you can understand readily.

Labels should bear a trademark or brand name. They should state the correct size as standardized by the United States Government. Directions for care and the guarantee of fast color and against shrinkage should be stated—AND—don't forget the union label! That's a must for every union man or woman, for in addition to the union label's being a guarantee of a better garment, buying union-made goods is also our means of keeping faith with Brother and Sister unionists the country over and of assuring better wages and conditions for every worker.

Consider everything you buy before purchasing it. Buy only if you need the garment and only if it is attractive, becoming and serviceable. Extreme styles are not good buys for usually they can be worn only a single season and this makes them very expensive. Garments which are going to need a great deal of care and cleaning only increase clothing cost and are inadvisable for our budgeteers.

And that's all we have space for this month but from time to time we shall try to bring to your attention facts that the consumer should know about the goods she buys.



# CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

*Editor:* Local No. 1 was greatly honored at its first

meeting in January by the presence of International President Ed Brown, who spoke on unionism in the postwar era and also about electrical education, which we are all more or less badly in need of. Our school opened with a bang! S. R. O. was the order of the day, every seat was taken by a bright young or old (as the case may be) Brother.

Local No. 1 has spent quite a lot of money on this venture, but it will come back to us many times over.

Brother John Bucher has lost his fine son overseas. Brothers, please pray for these wonderful kids who are fighting for you, and don't ever forget them. I for one never will.

Work around here is good and it looks as if it will continue.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.**

*Editor:* The year 1945 is in full swing and we always look and hope for the

best, but sometimes our prayers are not answered, for we cannot get everything.

But it will be a good start for the Central Labor Union, of which we are a member, which is having a mortgage-burning banquet sometime this month, and I see by the papers all the old-time members of the different trades are being invited. Our own organizer, Walter Kenefick, will be one of the old-timers mentioned in the newspapers. We all hope for a wonderful year for the Central Labor Union, and hope it will get better and better, for they certainly have had their ups and downs all these years—going through the depression and holding on to the building when many bigger organizations folded up. But, with the wonderful active workers and good union men, they were able to hold up until the present, when they have the building as their own.

Many men from all over the world have gone in and out of those doors and have received financial help whenever it was possible to take care of them.

The members are still going strong for the course on electronics, and, after a little vacation, the two classes were started again after the first of the year, and, as far as I can hear, they are having a very good attendance, and I hope it will be a benefit to them in the long run.

Work around Springfield has slowed up quite a little. There is not much big work, but there is quite a little alteration. However, it seems to be getting harder and harder to get material, and, after each of the real old-fashioned snowstorms we have had, the following week everything is at a standstill. It gets colder every day, with very little snow being melted by the sun, but I guess we will all live through it and be thankful we are not out in the mud and blizzards our boys are fighting in.

E. MULARKEY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 66,  
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

*Editor:* Saturday, January 13, was a red letter day for

Local B-66. It was a double birthday, with B-66 celebrating its 51st birthday, and Dad Hickman, one of our old-timer pension members, celebrating his 85th birthday. Although we were very proud of our 51st birthday, the members decided to forego any formal celebration, due to the war. However, the boys could not resist an informal celebration of Dad's birthday. Dad,

## READ

Fifty-two years a unionist, by L. U. No. 66.

When griping brings returns, by L. U. No. 474.

Central Labor Union of Albuquerque has a plan, by L. U. No. 611.

L. U. No. 715 says how about postwar planning, Brother unionists?

Look to the future, by L. U. 980.

L. U. No. 1220 comes through with a master agreement.

These letters reach deep into problems of the present hour.

an old-time lineman, has been a member of the I. B. E. W. for 52 years. When Dad joined the union, it was not easy to be a loyal member, as union members then were classed as "Reds" and hounded by the police and blacklisted by employers. However, for 52 years Dad has kept faith, and to him and his kind we owe our strong unions and our good wages and working conditions. Dad has climbed poles in almost every state in the union, and has friends in them all. In fact, now, in spite of his 85 years, he gets itchy feet and takes off when the snow has melted. Dad had a fine birthday, and we wish him many more, and wish that we had more like him.

Registration has started for our electronics school, which starts classes on February 5 at the University of Houston. John Tittle, who completed the International's course at Milwaukee, will be the teacher, and our members are looking forward to the starting of classes.

The so-called "work or fight" bill now pending in Congress is another stab in the back of the working man. Under the guise of helping the war effort, it is designed to rob the worker of his rights and break up the closed shop. The mammoth war production figures are the best arguments to show that American labor is doing its part willingly, and that any attempt at force will not help any, but may hinder the war effort. Slave labor has no place in a free America.

Several of our members in the armed forces have been home on furlough from different parts of the world. Chief Petty Officer Wallace E. (Goat) Payne, of the Seabees, was home from the Aleutians, Cecil Baker of the Navy from North Africa, and Francis (Sadie) Hawkins of the Army from the South Pacific.

LUKE GALLOWAY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 68,  
DENVER, COLO.**

*Editor:* Local Union No. 68 has received from the

Red Cross a certificate of appreciation for the very splendid response of the members to the call for blood donors. To those who have so generously given of their blood or of time in making appointments, arranging for transportation and other details, the committee, the Red Cross and those whom the blood may have helped to a quicker recovery are extremely grateful. Special mention should be made of those members who have, by donating a gallon or more, become members of the Gallon Club. These men are George Mills, Joseph Dolan and George Porter. Many more are soon to be eligible. Our benign business manager, J. Clyde Williams, has, by his donations to needy members and his regular donations to the Red Cross, contributed

more than a gallon. Due to the change in Red Cross plans, we are now diverting a portion of our donations to our own blood bank, from which members of Local Union No. 68, members working in the jurisdiction of No. 68, and their immediate families may draw if the need arises. The committee is especially thankful to the womenfolk who have so graciously donated to the establishment of our own bank. Mrs. George Wichman and Mrs. Joe Dolan are two whom the writer has learned have given eight or more times to the Red Cross.

It is the opinion of the writer that a vote of appreciation should be extended publicly to that teacher of our electronics class, Mr. Richard Hyde. We were fortunate in securing him, and it is our loss that he has had to leave. After putting in eight hours at the modification center, and several hours on his own business each day, plus the time required for teaching our three classes each week, he found it to be more than he could do with justice to each job. His character is such that he stayed until the classes were well established, and we are duly appreciative.

We have been lucky in not having many serious accidents or sickness as of this writing. However, Harold Perry has had an operation, from which he is recovering nicely. Maurice Neff broke his pelvis bone before the holidays, but is back at work long since. He says it's a good thing he is an electrician, so that he could hire out for "light" work.

The examining board, consisting of Dick Smebye, Fred Bauer and Ed Wright, are to be commended for their conscientious work in bringing the work of the board to a higher level. They have modernized the examinations, making them more suitable to existing conditions.

The electronics class is being watched closely by more people than we realize. Not only is this course being observed by leaders of labor, but by educators as well, especially those primarily interested in vocational training. The writer has heard very favorable comments from representatives of employers as well as teachers. It seems that labor, by its action, has a considerable influence on public opinion, and it behooves us to cultivate this to the fullest extent.

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 103,  
BOSTON, MASS.**

*Editor:* This is an open letter to the boys of Local

103 who are fighting for us in all parts of the world. It is sent with the hope that the "JOURNAL" will reach you, and with it bring our wishes for Godspeed and the hope for a fast return to us, who think of you constantly.

The old local is still standing up and slugging it out on the home front. We are doing our utmost in every way to aid you in pinning back the ears of "Mustache" Hitler and "Bucktooth" Tojo. All of your old pals are working in shipyards, war plants, etc. We are building many and varied types of facilities that have to do with the prosecution of the war. Your union has purchased many dollars' worth of War Bonds, and it is safe to say that our members have individually purchased one-half million dollars' worth of bonds and stamps.

There were 110 of you G. I. Joes, Seabees, Navy and Marine Corps men in Uncle Sam's forces. To date, we have 99. One of our members went west in Guam, and two others were seriously wounded at Guadalcanal.

We realize how tough your fare must be "out there," and we pray constantly for a quick end to this awful conflict. Adorning the wall of our office is an appropriate honor roll, upon



which is placed your name, but I suppose you don't get much compensation from that knowledge. However, this honor roll constantly reminds us at home that you are "out there."

We are proud of the fact that we have a job to do, and to honor your every wish whenever you make a request. So, if you think of anything that your Brothers at home may do for you, do not hesitate to let us know of your needs.

President Jack Queeney, Business Manager Ed. Carroll and Financial Secretary Bill Doyle receive letters from all over the world from you boys, and pass on the news contained in your letters to the rest of us. Keep on writing! Keep us informed as to your welfare, and, though we may be miles apart, over the waves go our fond wishes for a speedy victory and a quick jump home. We close our letter to you in probably the best way we know how, by quoting the following poem written by Catherine Young Glen:

#### ABSENT

Sometimes between long shadows on the grass  
The little truant waves of sunlight pass,  
Our eyes grow dim with tenderness, the while,  
Thinking we see thee—thinking we see thee smile.  
And, sometimes in the twilight gloom apart,  
The tall trees whisper, whisper heart to heart.  
From our fond lips the eager answers fall,  
Thinking we hear thee—thinking we hear thee call.

We pray God will keep you and guide you while we are absent one from the other.

As a parting shot, you may be interested to know that our Assistant Business Manager Joe Slattery was reelected for the third consecutive time to the office of vice president of the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council. Joe has executed the duties of this office with dignity, and has reflected great credit upon himself and our union.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor: We have several interesting activities which

have not been concluded as yet, but we just have been informed that our new agreement with the Peninsular Telephone Company has been accepted. THE JOURNAL carried an article about this progressive company and our agreement with them in a recent issue. Among the features in this new agreement is a general increase of from five to seven and a half cents an hour. The acceptance of this agreement by the Peninsular Telephone Company is noteworthy, owing to the fact that it is the first large agreement signed in Florida in spite of the newly adopted state amendment prohibiting closed-shop contracts. A test of this amendment is in preparation, and no doubt it will be proven unconstitutional.

We still have a few calls for marine electricians at this writing, but, as mentioned before, any Brother at a distance from this local wanting a job had better write or wire our business manager first before coming here. Housing is still a serious problem also.

CHAS. A. SCHULTZ, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: Unlike a chain which is only as strong as its

weakest link, a credit union is as strong as one link, and that link is its secretary-treasurer. His strength is in the depth of his concern for the welfare of his fellow men, also in his willingness to sacrifice most of his leisure time in their behalf. That's Jay Carr, and that's what he does. His enthusiasm has kept the Electrical Workers' L. U. 124 credit union ticking for three lean years, and now it is beginning to tock. Our cooperative banking venture is paying off 2 per cent on its 1943 business. The Brothers are beginning to realize their credit union is not only a good investment, it also is a shark-free port when their financial sea gets rough. The educational committee, headed by Joe Mo-

rasch, did a swell job last year in getting out two classes in electronics. But it isn't satisfied with that. It has asked, and been granted by the local, permission to install equipment costing nearly \$4,000 in order to carry on classes in advanced electronics. The local now has 140 men who are well grounded in the theory and general applications of electronics, but the committee feels that the organization should have a group of experts capable of answering any call in the new field. So, with the help of Marshall Havenhill, the engineer who instructed the previous classes, and who, incidentally, is the foremost authority on the subject in this area, it plans to initiate classes in advanced electronics for those who have successfully completed the primary course. This new course will consist of 20 lessons, 10 of which will be devoted to the building and construction of the components of various electronic equipment, and 10 lessons devoted to work on electronic equipment manufactured and in use at present. A full list of apparatus used in the school work will be given in this column at a later date, when availabilities and priorities have been ironed out. The local's schoolroom on the Westport Avenue side of the building has been fitted and furnished until it is sort of a show-place. It is illuminated by the first installation of the new cold-cathode lamps in this area, and they light the place up like a jeweler's window.

Two of 124's oldest and most valued members have been hospitalized recently. Fred Goldsmith, the local's treasurer, is still under treatment for heart ailment. Fred was a member of L. U. 124 in New Orleans, when the number indicated a group in that city, and came to Kansas City about 1904, along with the number. We are glad to learn that George Brown, the other old member, is back at his home. George's rangy, still powerful, figure just doesn't fit a hospital bed. In the older, rougher days, George's figure was a convincing argument in favor of unionism. Brother Brown is the only lay member within the ken of your correspondents who has

kept a complete file of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL since early in the present century.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: At our second meeting in January, we had the

showing of a film on electronics. It was quite interesting, and I hope that more of the Brothers will find time to come out and see the next one. Bill Cullen had quite an interesting time at the school in Milwaukee, and should have lots of information to give us at our meetings.

Mrs. Cullen presented Bill with a fine baby daughter this month. Jim Stapleton became the father of another fine baby girl, and Charles Bradbury became a grandfather when his daughter had a son born to her on Christmas day. Her husband, Roy C. Slater, is stationed at Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

We were saddened to hear that Brother Milton Weisenborn, Jr., was reported killed in action in Holland December 6. Up to the present time, this has not been officially confirmed, and we hope that it may have been in error. His father, Milton Weisenborn, Sr., is a member of long standing in Local 212.

Brother Bob Nagel's son has been reported as missing in action. We hope that he may soon show up with his unit.

In Cincinnati, we have had our share of snow and ice. We slide to the job and skid home again in the evening. Fortunately, most of our work is under roof, so the work moves along and our part in the war effort is unimpaired.

V. J. FEINAUER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 215, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Editor: The year of 1944 is past. We, as an organization, can proudly look

back at the many achievements which we have accomplished. Through the untiring efforts of our business manager, William Sorenson, along with the helpful cooperation of each and every member, we are marching toward progress in 1945.

One of the early highlights of 1944 was our successful decision against the Defense Plant Corporation concerning the payment of transportation expense. This was in connection with a magnesium plant construction project in this territory.

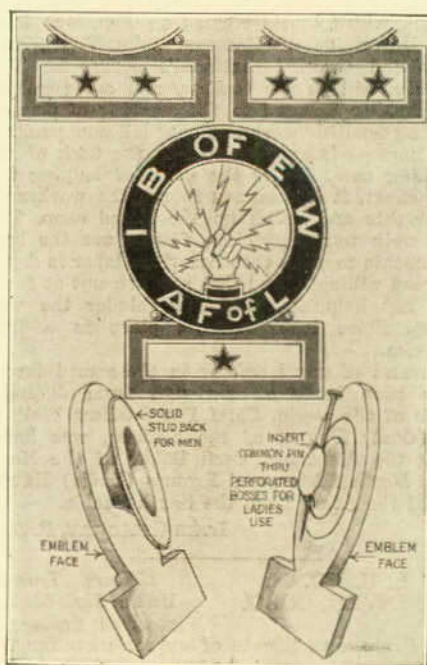
The award totaled upward to \$12,000, and benefited not only our own members but others from outlying locals who worked on this project. This case, to our knowledge, was the first of its kind whereby an award was granted in favor of a union organization against the Defense Plant Corporation involving traveling expense.

Realizing the many electrical changes, through electronics, after the war, Local 215 has made another important advance toward progress. Again much credit is due our business manager in the establishment of an electronics school at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This course, comprising 20 weekly lessons, is sponsored by the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, and has been in operation since early November. Thirty of our members are in attendance, and widespread and continued enthusiasm is shown by all. I might add that this course has secured much favorable publicity in the press.

Along with the many duties that confront our business manager, he has found time to assist the International Office in the organization of electrical workers in the employ of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company.

This utility concern, which controls gas and electric power in the entire Hudson Valley of New York State, has had its own company union in force for many years. At the outset, it seemed an impossible undertaking. You can realize the pressure and disfavor which is exerted by a company as powerful as this to prevent the organization of its employees.

Many obstacles and disappointments were encountered, but, through persistence and many hours of hard work, our goal was achieved. The elections were held and the results gratifying. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was chosen, by an overwhelming ma-



#### WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.



jority, as the bargaining agent—the onward march of progress!

In closing, I might add that work is holding up well. The members are enjoying full-time employment, with a bright outlook for the future.

GEORGE F. MEEHAN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* The Blues songs are rampant again. The payroll deduction plan for the less painful collection of income tax still leaves much to be desired from the taxpayers' view. The Edison soy bean king must have troubles in the large, economy-size when he figures up his income from both the company and his ranch. Buck Buchanan resigned as president of Local 245 and left a six-months' unexpired term. Jimmie Lee was appointed as president by the executive board to serve until the next regular election. Here's wishing the scrappy Irishman an extraordinary amount of luck and a lot of patience and skill, for he will need them all.

The machinists at Acme station are playing a new version of an old game called "Hide the Thimble." For details see Chet Keller. Thayer Brown, Acme electrician, plans on changing jobs soon. Brownie received a card from Uncle Sam with an offer for the duration. Good luck, fellow, and we will miss that yodel.

Steve LaPorte has his smile back at work again. Steve's daughter was seriously injured in a car crash and had Dad worried for a while. I am happy to report that Miss LaPorte has made excellent recovery. Don Meyers lost the first round of an illness bout with the flu germ, but managed to K. O. the bug eventually. Don is now hand-riding the high pressure boilers.

Martin Emmet's son was home on sick leave from Great Lakes Hospital.

Robert Lee, of the line department, visited his folks recently. Bob was stationed in Italy and says the scrap was rugged. George Pethe wrote his Dad from Leyte to say that the weather was hot, the battle hotter, and every one was very, very busy. Carl Standriff, petty officer in the Seabees, wrote to friends back home the latest news about the Marshall Island war.

Earl Diehl was chosen as the local's candidate for the new school of electronics. Classes are being made up now, and Earl may find himself back in school again.

George Ashton's son is home again after a bad car crash and a stretch in the hospital.

Stan Nicholas is a proud Dad. Richard Nicholas is in the Navy and plays drums and traps in one of the finest Navy bands. A short time ago they broadcasted from Honolulu and Stan was, of course, at the radio. Give them a listen, folks, they are good.

Dana Gibson's son is following in his Dad's footsteps. Son is in the Air Corps and wants to be a pilot, but prexy says he needs navigators very much. I wonder who will win?

The constant snow, cold weather and wind have played havoc with the labor situation, and some people's religion, too. When some of the cars refused to start, you should hear the king's "English as she is spoke." I think I learned some new words, too.

By now, buy bonds!

D. D. DeTrow, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

*Editor:* Once again we wish to inform the Brotherhood that death has cast its dreadful shadow into our lives. Again in some far-off land lie two of our true, loyal Brothers. Death came to them on the battlefield many miles from home. Our hearts were chilled when we were told of our loss. How brave they were!

We hope that they did not die in vain, and pray that someone, somewhere along the way of life knows what it's all about and masters the cause and then sets a new course for the people of the world so that men may die in peace



## Happy Birthday Seabees

From somewhere in the Pacific came a V-Mail letter to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, from Brother Ray Kirshner, C.E.M., formerly of L. U. No. 3. He tells us that December 28 was the third birthday of the Seabees and says that the Seabees in his outfit would be very proud if we would publish the following notice written by a fellow Seabee in commemoration of the event.

"The third anniversary of the 'workingest, fightingest bunch of men' in the nation's armed forces, the Navy Seabees, will be observed on December 28 by 240,000 officers and men of the United States Naval Construction Battalions.

"Born just three weeks after the Pearl Harbor disaster, with an authorized strength of 3,000, the Seabees won their spurs at Guadalcanal and have been with the assault troops in every major American amphibious operation. They can now boast that they built the network of air and naval bases in the Pacific that pushed the Japs back 3,000 miles; that they developed amphibious equipment and techniques that helped carry the day on the African, Sicilian, Italian and Normandy beachheads.

"Every commissioned construction battalion is either currently overseas or has completed a tour of duty; many battalions are on their second tours. Seventy-six per cent of the Seabees are now outside the continental limits of the United States; only 9,000 essential men have never seen foreign service.

"As General Douglas MacArthur wrote in a letter to Seabee chief, Vice Admiral Ben Moreell, 'The only trouble with your Seabees is that you don't have enough of them!'"

and not be killed. The Brothers who made the supreme sacrifice are:

Brother Robert Davis

and

Brother Rudolph Tonsick.

At this time our president, Brother George Viner, has several plans at work for the advancement of Electrical Workers in our jurisdiction.

In the near future, we will have a course in advanced electronics, another in practical electricity. All Brothers interested may contact the committee in charge of enrollment.

The committee has all the arrangements made for the cable-splicing course, which is now closed. There will be two classes—12 Brothers in each class. This course will run 18 consecutive weeks. The well-recommended instructor will be Brother William Clark.

We hope to see Brother August Stoeher, who has been ill, back on the job soon.

The members of our local were glad to see Brother Woodrow Couch, of the United States Navy, back in town for a few weeks. Brother Couch had been stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, and has seen active service overseas. His stay in the islands necessitated his being interned in the hospital on the West Coast for quite sometime and he has now been transferred to the East Coast for further treatment. We hope that his condition continues to improve steadily.

OLIVER H. BROWN, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

*Editor:* Since reporting the untimely death of Brother

Harvey Foulkes, Jr., one of our old-time members, in the WORKER, I have been fortunate to learn that the cause of his death was from using an ungrounded electric drill while working on a ladder. In this manner, he received an electric shock which caused him to fall from the ladder, striking his head, which resulted in death. He never regained consciousness. That's an awful price to pay, especially for wiremen who belong to the I. B. E. W., knowing they have an organization which will fight to the finish for any safety measure which will safeguard them from the possibility of injury or death.

There is so much talk about the manpower shortage, could it be possible that the members, many of whom are well beyond 45 years of age, the same wiremen who built the first war plants and those which followed, will have an opportunity to go back there and maintain them at the established union or prevailing scale of wages, releasing many less experienced and younger men for other duty?

In my opinion, organized labor could bring about greatly increased efficiency and considerable savings to the taxpayer if given the opportunity to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining these war plants. We had to know plenty to build them; who can dispute us when we say that we are best qualified to keep them going?

Possibly your Congressman or Senator doesn't know just how you feel about it. We here have been encouraged by the interest taken by our representatives in the matter in the past.

We of Local 349 wish at this time to extend our sympathy to Brothers Lacy and Leonard Rowe, who most recently lost their mother.

Brother Hatcher is gradually improving from his recent illness.

R. C. TINDELL, P. S.

## L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

*Editor:* This is an appeal to Ontario local unions

of the Brotherhood to send representatives to the next Ontario Provincial Council. At their last meeting in Toronto, delegates attending were asked to take back to their organizations the matter of a provincial license. The O. P. C. has repeatedly gone on record in favor of such legislation, and now asks all Ontario locals to send the secretary, Brother Borden Cochrane, Apt. 6W, 1585 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9, any suggestions they may have on the subject and all information, such as number of men affected by such licensing in their locality; if they have a local license law; the fees paid and its enforcement, if any. This provincial act can be secured and made worthwhile if we can get and maintain the support of our own members in Ontario.

If any members in Florida or California are interested, Toronto is digging itself out from under three feet of snow, and not making a very good job of it, either. Some well known poet called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows." She's no lady when she buries us in drifts so high you can't get out the front door. The first morning I crawled out the bedroom window, went up to my neck in that soft, fleecy, wet stuff and then climbed back into bed before the sheets were cold. Just a rugged he-man, that's me.

The next morning they shoveled out a half dozen street cars, and, if you wanted to, you could start out in the general direction of your work. Six blocks along you got off for breakfast, another six blocks and it was dinner time, so you invite the motorman in for lunch. I was so long on some of the cars I knew the motorman's first name, his wife's maiden name, and how to put extra pages in the beer ration books without tearing them. Oh, well, we had a white Christmas, anyway!

Our annual dance was a success, they tell me, although the hotel staff was not as cooperative as in the past—they must be new employees. Brother Bridgeman demonstrated a few new dance steps that were unique in that you don't do them with your feet. It looks hard on



the system to me, but then I'm no dancer. The ladies all looked very lovely in their hair-do's and new hose they had saved since Christmas. The men just looked.

Brother Bill Gallup had a very unfortunate and serious accident while working in Owen Sound. He is now in Toronto General hospital. Brother A. Martel is slowly rounding into shape. Our best wishes to both these Brothers for a speedy recovery. The officers and members sympathize with Brother F. Colwill in the loss of his wife recently.

So long for now.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN.

*Editor:* The new year has started off with great promise as far as attendance at our monthly meetings goes. For it so happened that at the December meeting, which is the regular meeting to nominate and elect committees for the coming year, we had a poor attendance, and it was decided that this item on the agenda would be deferred until our January meeting. As I have already stated, we had a good turnout of nominating material to choose from.

After the procedure of nominating and balloting was performed, we have the following committees who will carry on during 1945:

For the Fort Rouge shops: Grievance, C. Cobb, A. Tait, P. Strange. Cooperative Motive Power, E. Snyder. Car Department, C. Folsom. Transcona shops: Grievance, E. Corder, A. Candline, G. Patterson. Cooperative Motive Power, A. Candline. Car Department, R. St. Marie. Representing both shops: Sick visiting, H. Pullin, E. Philipson, R. St. Marie. Delegates to the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labor Council, J. Young, R. Gant, W. Marsh. Western Region Federation representative, H. Wilson. Union Station grievance, A. McEachern, J. Mortham. Press Secretary, R. J. Gant.

A sad note has crept into the closing days of this month. I regret to state that Brother H. C.

Avery, whom I had previously reported on the sick list, passed away on January 21.

In paying tribute to his memory, I cannot do justice in mere words. He was in organized labor all his working days, but most of his energy in the past 30 years was spent in the municipal and provincial political field in the belief that therein lay the road to the betterment of the working class. He was well liked by his associates, and we shall miss him.

R. J. GANT, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

*Editor:* When I took the job of press secretary, I said the griping would be left off. However, I find it to be an "old American custom." Brother Perry Moore says that is what we are paying the 20 per cent for.

Back in 1620, we griped about the cold winters in New England, and built a warm house. We griped about the hot summers, and made the cooling system. We griped about the forest, then made wagons, bridges and homes. We griped about the stage coach, and developed a train. We griped about the bad roads and made super highways.

Brother Carman told me one which may get a point. He says when he was a boy he heard a man in church telling the Powers Above that he was short on meat. That may or may not be called griping. Another man who overheard his prayer had lots of meat, and he gave the man a ham, and asked him how he was on bread. "Bread, man I have a barn full of corn." "Glad to hear that brother," and the trade was made.

Our soldiers gripe to go home, and the Japs gripe because they don't.

Back home we gripe to get good jobs for our sons and ourselves. Management gripes for more generous profits, and that is how it should be, because the sum of all these gripes represents our restlessness and our dissatisfaction with things as they are—our desire to do better as time goes on. There is one thing to keep in mind

at all times, and that is, there is no point in complaining if nothing is done to correct the wrong. That is how improvement is born, for, in satisfying the gripes, improvement is made.

Management raises money for more efficient machinery so labor can produce better goods at lower prices. This enables the consumer to buy more, and the result is more jobs, higher wages and fair profits.

The reporter from down on the levee,

DAZEY MAE.

#### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

*Editor:* For our contribution this month, we are submitting the substance of two letters which are being mailed from the Albuquerque Central Labor Union. One is to the merchants of Albuquerque and the other is to the union men of Albuquerque. The one addressed to the merchants is as follows:

Dear Friend:

The success which you have no deservingly enjoyed the past few years we believe has been, at least partially, caused by the business which members of the American Federation of Labor have given you. We believe you appreciate their business. In the light of this belief, we feel perfectly free to address you.

We believe a closer cooperation between you and our membership is necessary for the continued prosperity of both you and ourselves. We take this opportunity to advise you that we propose to pay more attention to the way in which our money is spent.

We realize the people in business are going to get all this money which the tax collector does not get. Just as we have endeavored through our vote to exercise some control over the Government which spends these taxes, we now hope to exercise, through our purchasing power, some control over businesses who spend the balance of our earnings.

If you handle commodities which are produced by the efforts of labor—and most commodities are—we believe the union label should be displayed on these if possible.

We make our money under the banner of organization, and would much rather see some of it go to our Brothers under the same banner. We promise much closer attention to this matter in the future.

We believe there is another matter which should be called to your attention; a matter which is of immediate importance—that of local wages. These wages, established by union labor, are the source of local income. We believe it mandatory to our interests that you employ only union labor wherever and whenever possible; either in your place of business or anywhere where you are even remotely responsible. Your place of business represents you as far as we are concerned. We do not trade with property owners as such, perhaps you do—but we do trade with you. We ask you as a friend to see to it that as much of your money as possible is spent with members of union labor, whether you spend this money directly or indirectly.

Yours for better business,  
CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

The following letter is to the union men of Albuquerque:

Dear Brother:

We hope this has been the most prosperous year of your life, and that you may have many more as prosperous, without the trials caused by the war. To insure this continued prosperity, let us do our postwar planning now.

The Central Labor Union is putting on a program to get the members of the different locals, and the merchants, conscious of the union labels, and stimulate a greater bond or tie between the merchants and organized labor of the different crafts.

The plan is to ask every business house in Albuquerque to handle and display as much union-made goods as possible. We are depending on you and your family to demand these goods when you or they spend your union-made money.

Further, we propose to demand that every businessman in Albuquerque employ union labor



## Member Wins DSC For D-Day Actions

For single-handedly wiping out two machinegun nests and capturing an enemy sniper on the Normandy beach on D-Day, Sergeant Richard J. Gallagher, son of Mrs. Katherine Gallagher, 131 Grant Avenue, Brooklyn, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, highest Army honor that can be conferred by an overseas commander. Gallagher was a member of L. U. No. 3 and was employed at Consolidated Fire Alarm Company before joining the Army in May, 1943.

According to the War Department, Sergeant (then Private First Class) Gallagher's company was pinned down by heavy fire on D-Day, June 6, when he decided to advance, alone, to investigate the enemy gun emplacements. Undeterred by intense fire, he proceeded through a field sown with mines and up a slope to a machinegun nest which had been inflicting heavy casualties on his company. Using hand grenades and his rifle, he wiped out this emplacement and then returned to the beach to lead part of his company through the mined field and to the more forward position.

When the men were settled on the slope, Gallagher again proceeded forward and to the top of the hill, where he discovered another enemy machinegun in a wooded area. He not only captured the man who had been firing his gun, but also an enemy rifleman who had been sniping from the cliff.

In the words of the Army citation: "The tenacity of purpose, skill and personal bravery demonstrated by him reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the highest tradition of the Armed Forces."

Besides the DSC, Gallagher has also been awarded the Combat Infantry Badge his mother reports. A brother, John A., chief pharmacist mate, serving in the Pacific, has been recommended for the Navy Cross, Navy equivalent of the DSC. Another brother, Staff Sergeant William H. Gallagher, made the initial landings with the Marines on Guadalcanal and other Pacific islands and holds the Order of the Purple Heart. A third brother, Thomas A. Gallagher, Technician Fifth Grade, is serving with a Railway Operating Battalion in western Europe and the fifth son in the family, Robert J. Gallagher, is a war worker, a member of Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., employed at Automatic Fire Alarm, New York, New York.



whenever and wherever it is possible if he expects our patronage in the way of trade. We hope we can depend upon your support if we have to blacklist anyone who will not cooperate. We promise this program full publicity by advertising if necessary.

We believe these steps necessary for the re-employment of our returning servicemen and war workers. We ask that you help your local cooperate with us in this move. Attend your local meetings and demand full representation of your local in the C. L. U. Come to C. L. U. yourself and help organize.

Fraternalty yours,  
CENTRAL LABOR UNION,  
James E. Barbour, Secretary.

The idea of sending out these letters has the enthusiastic support of many leading labor men, including one of the most prominent A. F. of L. organizers in the country, who said it was the best thing of the kind he had seen.

At this writing it is too early to have received replies from the merchants, but many are expected.

The advantages to be gained by labor in following the program laid out in the letter to union men cannot be emphasized too strongly.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 637,  
ROANOKE, VA.**

*Editor:* Here is some news of interest to Brother

readers, and especially members of Local 637 away from home. We have a new Business Manager, Brother Cecil R. Mitchell. Other officers who assumed duties January 1, 1945, are President Carl M. Nofsinger, Vice President E. L. (Red) Dickerson, Financial Secretary-Treasurer Grady W. Ayers, Recording Secretary L. N. Arehart and Press Secretary F. J. Cloyd.

Big things are expected from our new business manager, and already results are coming in, and I am sure Brother Mitchell has the full support of each and every member of our local.

On September 1, we also moved our offices to Rooms 205-206, Rush Building, 11 Franklin Road. We are holding our meetings at the Patrick Henry Hotel on the second Saturday at 8:00 p. m. and the fourth Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Visiting Brothers are invited to attend.

Local No. 637 is very successfully manning two defense jobs in the vicinity of Roanoke and several smaller jobs, and we hope to keep all our members busy.

F. J. (JIMMIE) CLOYD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 665,  
LANSING, MICH.**

*Editor:* Everything here seems to be running as

smoothly as possible. All are working eight hours per day. At this writing, the General Motors Forge job has about 30 men, including the foreman, left.

It is with regret that we announce at this time the passing of "Dick" Fox, who passed from our ranks December 30, 1944, and extend our deepest sympathy to Brother Cleo Fox, his father. Dick was one of our young helpers, and had been ill for some time.

The effort to revive the License Law in Michigan seems to have bogged down temporarily. The writer thinks that a good way to curtail the "curbstoner" would be to put a stop to hardware, drug stores, dime stores, etc., selling wiring supplies, so that only qualified contractors and electricians could get the materials.

We wonder if Brother "Bill" Trombley is still in Hamilton, Ohio? And guess Brother Art Bartells has holed up for the winter at his home at Lake Odessa. We'll bet that tan on Brother E. (Hoisey) Hoisington out in sunny California is really something.

We would sure like to see a few new faces at our regular meetings. About the only time we get a good turn-out is when something special is to come up, then everybody comes out of hiding to vote "No."

A great effort is being made by our Temple association to raise the necessary funds to pay off the mortgage on our hall. We wish them lots of luck.

Brother George Copp gave us a fine resume of the electronics school which he attended at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We expect to start our own class in the near future.

With a prayer for the safe return of our boys and girls in the Armed Forces, I will close this article.

E. COWDRY, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697,  
GARY-HAMMOND,  
IND.**

*Editor:* I regret to write of the death of one of our old-time members.

Brother James Barry, who several years ago had his card in Local 697, passed away two weeks ago, pneumonia being the cause.

His home local was in Hamilton, Ohio, but at the time of his death he had a withdrawal card.

We finally settled our hospitalization insurance problem by adopting the plan of a well-known insurance company.

The noble stork left a young soldier at the home of Corporal and Mrs. James Loucks. We will register him for our apprentice class of 1962! The stork made a detour and left another young electrician on the doorstep of John Toma.

Seems to me that all of the fracas over Henry Wallace's appointment is just a smoke screen stirred up by the sacred cows of Wall Street, the object being, of course, to give union labor a kick in the pants.

They know that Wallace looks to the future, and that Jesse Jones looks to and favors the reactionary past. It has given the big shots a shot in the arm since "Monkey Ward's," first-round victory, so we can expect a lot of anti-

labor dope from now on and I think that we should prod our friends in Congress and Senate to be on guard against some d—d hateful legislation that may be proposed against labor.

Labor can expect no mercy from these big corporations, that have joined cartels that include German and Jap interests; these companies who knew that they were arming Hitler and the Japs for war and broke the laws to do so!

Read "Cartel Practices and National Security," by the Senate Investigating Committee, and see how rotten these big corporations are! And these are the dudes who are fighting the Wallace appointment and labor's interests.

I'll bet Jesse Jones gets a nice, fat berth with some Wall Street bunch when he leaves the government service!

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 715,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

*Editor:* Although the Correspondence column does not

hear from us very often, this radio broadcast technicians' local has been steadily pushing right along. We are soon to enter our ninth year of successful operation, and hold agreements with the following stations throughout the state of Wisconsin: WTMJ, Milwaukee; WHBL, Sheboygan; WTAQ, Green Bay; WRJN, Racine; WISN, Milwaukee; WSAU, Wausau; KFIZ, Fond du Lac; WHBY, Appleton; WEMP, Milwaukee; WIBA, Madison, and WOSH, Oshkosh.

WOSH has just been recently organized, and negotiations are in progress, so, strictly speaking, it does not yet belong in the list. But where

## Why?

I am a union member because a labor union is part of democracy. Nowhere in the world except in a free democracy can workers have the right to deal collectively with their employers. I am a union member because I, with thousands of other workers have built the unions to what they are today. I have the same control of the unions that I have of democracy. The majority of those who vote can elect the ones they choose as representatives.

I belong to the union because the initiation fee and dues I have paid since first I joined the Electrical Workers in 1903 have not cost me a dime. Higher wages and better working conditions have paid my dues manyfold each month. Then, too, when I retire I will receive a union pension, and a paid-up life insurance policy. In addition I will have unemployment Federal insurance and a Federal pension, also a pension from my former employers. All these were secured for me through the efforts of organized labor.

It may seem absurd but high wages and improved working conditions have not cost my employers extra money. Organization and enthusiasm have contributed to lower labor costs.

I am a union member because organized labor has carried on in the war effort under the most heartless anti-union Federal legislation, passed over the President's veto, legislation intended to discredit labor among the workers and outlaw unionism in the courts.

I am a union member because I have seen the suffering and heard the agony of underpaid workers. Without the hope of unionism, that suffering may breed the brutalized nature of the Nazi in the hearts of our citizens.

I am a union member because, while the multitude of our members do not profess their belief in Christianity, they do practice Christian ethics.

I am a union member because my son, who is a member of the I. B. E. W., and at present is in the armed forces, will carry on after the fighting is over. The returning fighters will build a new America, and will have a part in building a new world civilization. They will build something better than was ever built before.

FRANK FARRAND, L. U. No. 46.



## ★ ★ ★ Canadian Hero

From L. U. No. 1283, Windsor, Ontario, comes a newspaper clipping on the death in action of one of its young members.

Brother Robert Nault Poole was reported wounded in action in September of last year, recovered, and returned to action in Holland from whence word has come that he has been killed in action.

Brother Poole enlisted in April of '43 and arrived overseas in September of that year with a reinforcement unit. Before his enlistment, Brother Poole was employed by the rural power division of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

we have a majority, we've never yet failed to get an agreement, and we're too old to start now.

Top journeymen scale runs \$63.50 and chief technician \$78.50. These are a long way below the new Chicago scale. (Make a note of that, Miss Jones.) Mostly our agreements cover at least two weeks' vacation, with double-time on holidays and call-backs. In some places, the narrow-backs have still got us beat for scale. (Speaking of inside men, we've sure found 'em cooperative with our R. B. T. local—and we're always ready to show our appreciation.) The last new agreement to take effect gave the Brothers at Madison a \$5.00-a-week raise. Received in a lump sum, the retroactive raises brought the techs a total of \$1,400.00 in back pay.

We see by the papers that the public is still being told of what wonderful things are in store for all (?) of us in that wonderful postwar world! Doubtless, stores will offer many desirable products made by application of new scientific knowledge. But doesn't it strike you as silly to put so much emphasis on what will be for sale and so little on whether we will be able to buy? Whether we are able to buy, of course, depends upon our having purchasing power derived from employment and upon the conditions under which we are employed. Organized labor has demonstrated to the world that it is powerful in improving poor working conditions of long hours and low pay. But we haven't been so hot at grappling with the poorest working conditions of all: *no hours and no pay*. As recently as five or six years ago, this thing of no hours and no pay was a serious business to some of the Brothers of this local. We haven't forgotten that in some of our stations one-third of our members were laid off. No matter what you call it, hard times, depression, recession, deflation, financial panic or business crash, to those of us who have to work for a living it spells only one thing: unemployment. The local stands to suffer, along with the laid-off members, during general unemployment. The local's dues fall off, but its troubles and expenses increase. In its negotiations, the local meets with stiffer resistance from employers, who also are hurt by a depression. During widespread unemployment, if you get into a strike you find a dozen hungry scabs ready to steal your job. Bearing these things in mind, stop and consider the disturbing but incontrovertible fact that there is still absolutely no infallible assurance that this country will not again find itself in the same depression it was in for 12 solid years. Brothers, that's pretty near one-third of our working life!

There are a good number of our members in military service right now. Sure, their seniority is protected, but they weren't all at the top of the list. When they return home, if they walk smack into a mess of unemployment the ones at home can take all the credit for it. We can tell 'em we didn't have time to think about unemployment, that we were busy spending our overtime. They'll understand—in a pig's ear. Out of the hundreds of thousands of men in the

Brotherhood, there must be, somewhere, some wizards with a postwar plan to produce continuous high employment for all. If so, how about sharing the ideas?

L. U. No. 715 is kinda fussy about outsiders blitzing pick-ups in our area—so much so, that it's been a long time since any non-I. B. E. W. technicians were sent into our territory to originate broadcasts, where the job did not end up covered by an I. B. E. W. technician. We don't take any particular delight out of it—we'd much prefer to see the Blue Network and the NBC technicians join the I. B. E. W., where they belong, and we are convinced that some of those technicians feel the same way. But, unfortunately, somebody seems intent on maintaining the two-union idea for somebody's advantage, and we don't think it's the technicians themselves.

Sorry if we've over-stayed our welcome for this time.

F. L. DECHANT, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.

*Editor:* I wish to report our local meeting of January 16, 1945. We opened the meeting at 7:30 p. m., and the turn-out was O. K. We initiated 12 new members. Our new recording secretary is Brother Burt Humphrey. Brother J. D. Parker is our business manager, as Brother O. M. Clark resigned. Brother Ray Annen left us some time ago to go in some business for himself. We sure miss you, Ray. The members we took in January 16 were electricians and helpers from L. S. U. If we can make the progress in the future that we have in the past we can't complain. Our electronics school has opened at the Baton Rouge trade school, and 85 per cent attending are I. B. E. W. members. Our professor is Brother J. D. Penton, who is well known in this part of the state. Brother Penton taught electrical classes at Cohn Trade School in Chicago, Illinois. The school is open three nights a week and anyone who wants to attend should get in touch with Brother Penton. This study is very interesting, and every Electrical Worker should take advantage of the course, as it is free. So, boys, don't let the grass grow under your feet. Come on out to meetings and the trade school.

C. R. HEMPHILL, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Editor:* In the interest of providing further education in the electrical field for the benefit of the members of Local Union B-887, at Cleveland, Ohio, an educational committee was appointed to handle this matter. The first effort of the committee was to organize classes in electronics as used in industry.

The course given in electronics was based on the course that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company recommended. This course was given to the members at cost, and a unique plan was inaugurated in which two instructors were used, one to give a refresher course in basic electricity as it relates to the electron theory and its practical use in industry, the other the study of electronics and electronic machinery.

The instructors selected to give the course to our classes were Mr. C. J. Wertz, supervisor of power and distribution, Cleveland Union Terminal Company, and Brother Al Seidl, a member of Local Union B-887, both very competent to handle a course of his kind, and who have done a very excellent job in doing so. The committee on education was composed of Brothers H. G. Folger, chairman; Trevor Lane and E. C. Frank. This committee took care of all details connected with holding the classes in electronics. Further in connection with the expounding of the theory of electronics, we had practical demonstrations by Brother Seidl, who brought his personal laboratory equipment for demonstrations.

The classes are mostly composed of New York Central Railroad electricians; the small percentage of other railroad men in this vicinity is due to smaller forces, and that is why the

former predominates. The quarters we use for the classes are furnished by the Cleveland Union Terminal Company. For this we are very grateful, for it keeps the *cost of renting space* somewhere, down, and does not add any additional burden on those who would and are taking the course as we offer it.

H. G. FOLGER, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

*Editor:* Now being firmly established in the new year, a brief survey of the future clearly indicates the tremendous job ahead of us in 1945. Foremost is the winning of the war. The most dangerous part of that job lies in the hands of our capable and courageous fighting men and their admirable leaders.

Our part of that job consists of furnishing them with everything they need to prosecute the battle, and to have it ready for them before they need it. But our duty does not stop there.

The majority of these fighting men, who are giving their youth and risking their lives, will some day be returning home. What kind of a home will they return to? That is also the responsibility of we who are here on the homefront now.

Therein lies the battle of the homefront. There are those who would take advantage of this world chaos to amass a wealth and power and to perpetuate their power through the years by complete subjugation of the great mass of Americans, the workers.

They would use this time of national emergency to accomplish their desires under a false pretense of patriotism.

Shall we allow our boys to return to a home such as they found upon their return from World War I?

Most emphatically not!  
We must provide such security that they will return and be as justly proud of us as we are of them.

We can do it by maintaining a close vigilance of our local, state, and national governments. By making it a government of, for, and by the people.

We have a measure of security in the present Social Security law. But this can be broadened and extended by the enactment into legislation of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill.

We have a wage and hour law that now affords a measure of protection to the workers that some industrialists have for so long exploited. We can only continue and improve this legislation by being constantly alert.

These and many others are the reasons why we must stay on our toes in 1945. We can, through our individual and organizational efforts, effect a progressive change in many of our governmental shortcomings. But we must all participate.

Shall we resolve, throughout this year, to contribute our full support to the task ahead? Without a doubt we shall!

And may we petition God's blessings upon our every effort.

H. S. COPELAND, P. S.

### L. U. NO. 1217, ST. LOUIS, MO.

*Editor:* There is not a great deal in the way of news from Local 1217 this month. Everybody seems to have holed up for the winter, and news is as scarce as hens' teeth. I can report that a sound film on radio was shown at the January meeting. It is the hope of President Volk that we will be able to secure for showing something in the way of technical aspects of radio that will be of value to our membership. Accordingly, the local has set up an educational committee whose object is to secure educational films and literature from the manufacturers of new equipment and techniques for the benefit of our members. Also the local has set up an entertainment committee. That's fine! Now, if these committees will educate and entertain us, we'll be sitting pretty. Don't you think so?

The membership of L. U. No. 1217 seems to have put their press secretary out on a limb, so to speak. They were informed when I ac-



cepted the job that they would have to help supply me with news items. A letter was dispatched to all stewards. It was a nice letter (at least I thought so), full of honeyed phrases, asking for their cooperation in giving me news concerning the happenings at their station. So far, the steward at KSD has been the only one to respond. He must have been gullible to my supplications.

What is a steward, anyway? I found a dictionary definition which says: "A steward is a person entrusted with the management of affairs not his own." There you have it. I don't know of a better source of news than the stewards, who are supposed to know about everybody else's affairs but their own. Come on, fellas, give out. Now, if somebody will tell me what is a press secretary, anyway, everything will be jake. So far, nothing has appeared in this column about the happenings at KMOX, WIL, KXOK, or WTMV. The only excuse I can make is, those Brothers are all so busy counting their War Bonds they haven't time for anything else.

Seriously, now is the time for everyone to put their shoulder to the wheel and give an extra shove on the war effort, for we have about reached the place where we can look down and see the placid green valley of peace ahead. L. U. 1217 sends its best regards to those of its members in the armed forces. We have not forgotten you.

W. F. LUDGATE, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* This office is pleased to advise our fellow radio broadcast locals that Local Union 1220 has successfully completed negotiations of a master agreement with the managements and owners of the following radio stations in Chicago: WJJD, WIND, WAIT, WGES, WAAF, WHFC, WSBC and WCFL. The negotiations started December 12, and were concluded by a signed agreement on January 6, embodying gains in the overtime provisions, vacations, sick-leave and holiday pay, as well as the bridging of a gap in wage scales from the present \$60.00 per week to that of \$80.00 per week within three years for men of over two years' seniority credit.

The broadcasters' representatives were Mr. Arthur Harre for WJJD, Mr. Ralph Atlass for WIND, Mr. Gene Dyer for WAIT, Mr. John Dyer for WGES, Mr. William Hutchinson for WAAF, Mr. Richard Hoffman for WHFC, Mr. Robert Miller for WSBC, and Mr. Maurice Lynch for WCFL. Legal counsel for the broadcasters were Mr. W. Friedman and Mr. Rosenfield. The International Office was represented by International Representatives Jess C. McGowan and John O. Bartlow. Local Union 1220 was represented by Eugene J. Krusel, president; Walter L. Thompson, vice president, and George Ives, executive board member.

Considerable assistance was offered in expediting negotiations through the able assistance and efforts of Mr. Ralph Atlass and Mr. Arthur Harre for the broadcasters in working out many of the details with the union representatives. The continuance of the cooperation and respect shown throughout these negotiations will bear out the advantages gained when management and labor work together for the good of the industry.

War Labor Board approval of course is necessary. This master agreement is the first in the history of Chicago broadcasting under I. B. E. W. Local Union 1220 represents technicians in radio stations WGN, WBBM, WJOB, WCIS and WEDC also; these agreements, since they were still in force, were not negotiated at this time.

General interest matters here: Brother DeHart, of CBS-WBBM, a longtime and staunch member of this local union, is on one year leave to try some (mink) farming for the good of his health. Brother Kos, of WHFC, is on leave for one year, is going to the OWI. Brother Jack Kurilla is back as transmitter chief at WCFL after three years with Uncle Sam as CRM in the Navy, where he saw active service through three invasion areas and is none the worse except for some new molars. Brother Clyde White

is back as studio chief supervisor at WGN after a long trick with Uncle Sammy's Navy, Brothers McClanathan and Zile and Steben paid us a visit at the December meeting. Brother and Vice President Thompson of WGN is the proud father of a male technician. George Ives, WHFC chief, is up amongst the clouds getting his bosses' FM transmitter on the air. Thomas Dunlop, formerly WJJD studio supervisor, is now with WBBM, his first love, and D. J. Dunlop surprised us by attending the December meeting to give some sound advice.

Wonders never cease... our genial treasurer, Mal Romberg, informs me he got his books to the auditor on time this time. That's what I call co-oo-operation. Brother Jacker advises me the by-laws will be in book form for next meeting. Brother Maus resigned his recording secretaryship and Brother Ives took over.

The advisory committee appointed by International President Brown met in Chicago December 19, and the writer, having been appointed as recording secretary, gave the minutes to Brother Roy Tindall, of Local 40, who was chairman, and I am informed they appeared in the February JOURNAL. Brothers Crowley, Boston; Escher, New York; Symons, Cincinnati; Volk, St. Louis; Garretson, Denver; Tindall, Hollywood, and the writer attended, made recommendations for the good of and future of I. B. E. W. broadcasting technicians, toward solidifying our ranks and ultimately bringing NABET techs into I. B. E. W., where we can combine our efforts for the postwar era. The only disparaging thing through the whole meeting was the cynical and biting reference to the "riding academy," where some of the "chosen few" hung their hats and laid their heads. This poor scribe still doesn't know why they called it that—not being a world traveler—since the good old salt-water days, where the "old iron-side" was the riding academy and the hotel—was just something we dropped into to get something "good to eat"... maybe I should stop—and do.

GENE KRUSEL, President.

#### L. U. NO. 1275, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

*Editor:* Never seeing anything from the telephone operators in the JOURNAL we are taking the liberty of writing you the news from our local.

We have completed four very successful years and are now going into our fifth year. We are organized now with a union shop clause in our agreement which we obtained last year, for the first time.

The girls put on a dance occasionally to raise funds and they really buckle down to business selling tickets. They cover a lot of ground selling them but their efforts are well rewarded; no one refuses to buy. With the money we have sent large parcels to bombed-out areas in Britain; boxes of apples to our shelters and hospitals at Christmas, and last, but not least, to our 14 girls who have joined the forces we've sent small remembrances to let them know they are not forgotten.

We wish to take this opportunity to wish our sister members in Port Arthur every success in the coming year and congratulate them on the splendid showing they have made in their first year of organization. Also our thanks to members of Local 339 who are always willing to help with our dances, and to Brother Frank Kelly for his wise counsel and untiring efforts in helping us with our books which are sometimes a problem.

This about covers the news in our part of the territory for now and we will call a halt.

MAY MILLER, President.

#### NOTICE

Local Union No. 369, Louisville, Kentucky, calls attention to their new headquarters, located at 400 Hoffman Building, Fourth and Market Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

#### DEATH CLAIMS FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1945

L. U.	Name	Amount
302	E. S. Smith	\$475.00
9	N. J. Walsh	1,000.00
675	T. Kenah	1,000.00
I. O. (151)	W. J. Tyson	1,000.00
333	D. L. White	1,000.00
I. O. (760)	G. R. Felts	475.00
39	J. F. Masterson	1,000.00
163	G. A. Johnson	825.00
605	T. R. Clifford	1,000.00
9	F. S. Dely	1,000.00
164	J. Fraleigh	1,000.00
1319	J. A. Straka	300.00
18	K. L. Patter	1,000.00
11	F. M. Shaw	300.00
312	H. T. Shelton	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	H. M. Ryckley	1,000.00
3	A. A. Huck	1,000.00
770	E. C. J. Bear	475.00
134	E. P. Johnson	1,000.00
81	R. E. Strunk	1,000.00
I. O. (1393)	William H. Smeltzer	1,000.00
11	Harold Coakley	475.00
I. O. (195)	Robert Doeple	1,000.00
210	V. J. Johnson	300.00
I. O. (48)	K. T. Harbour	300.00
I. O. (6)	H. M. Meyns	475.00
I. O. (130)	George L. Miller	1,000.00
889	Ivy W. Rhea, Sr.	650.00
114	Charley Clark	1,000.00
81	R. K. Mangan	475.00
6	J. R. Wahl	650.00
77	J. R. Doores	1,000.00
948	S. Bailey	1,000.00
I. O. (50)	J. T. Gray	1,000.00
134	E. F. Rohman	1,000.00
134	Joe Molnar	1,000.00
134	J. F. Driscoll	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	A. B. Cooley	1,000.00
683	G. M. Claypool	650.00
58	O. L. Miller	1,000.00
562	M. J. Nelson	1,000.00
567	L. D. Averill	1,000.00
734	J. P. Williams	650.00
95	L. W. Morris	650.00
I. O. (812)	C. D. Messner	475.00
I. O. (981)	A. M. Green	475.00
I. O. (17)	G. Wilkinson	1,000.00
501	I. Goldowsky	233.34
I. O. (1)	J. B. Hayes	1,000.00
I. O. (306)	F. M. Applenman	1,000.00
110	A. L. Brownell	1,000.00
5	E. J. Welty	1,000.00
28	R. G. Tolson, Jr.	1,000.00
38	L. A. Schulte	1,000.00
302	J. E. Flood	1,000.00
I. O. (8)	James J. Robedeau, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	John E. Kraft	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	Joseph S. Wimbrough	475.00
I. O. (23)	H. H. Neujahr	1,000.00
134	W. H. Killian	300.00
340	P. Reiser	475.00
I. O. (859)	K. J. Howe	650.00
103	F. J. Deschamps	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	H. J. Gobeau	1,000.00
I. O. (268)	L. C. Neff	1,000.00
I. O. (648)	James Barry	1,000.00
I. O. (302)	M. Vassil	475.00
706	L. Sluka	825.00
I. O. (134)	H. L. Reichert	1,000.00
538	K. Henderson	475.00
217	C. DeLong	475.00
595	C. E. Elzerhardt	475.00
I. O. (3)	N. A. Daniel	650.00
I. O. (703)	F. A. Ward	1,000.00
134	William C. Ryan	1,000.00
134	William A. Cummings	1,000.00
134	P. J. Ritter	1,000.00
I. O. (537)	M. L. Durkin	1,000.00
217	E. P. Reid	1,000.00
134	M. Belmont	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	N. M. Greene	1,000.00
I. O. (1147)	D. F. Damitz	650.00
302	E. P. McDonald, Sr.	475.00
I. O. (786)	Henry Hughes	825.00
66	D. E. Shown	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Charles Behm	300.00
I. O. (9)	James L. Collins	1,000.00
I. O. (53)	Harold H. Chrisman	650.00
130	Pete John Inzema	300.00
398	Ruby Lee Creech	825.00
I. O. (214)	Matt J. Derengowski	475.00
I. O. (103)	Raymond J. Leeman	1,000.00
3	L. A. Jaeger	1,000.00
602	Clayton M. Day	475.00
365	Owen M. Cleary	1,000.00
46	Bruce L. Thompson	300.00
5	E. G. Slattery	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	J. Hardee	1,000.00
6	W. A. Gillardin	1,000.00
544	E. J. Haynes	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. J. Shanahan	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	M. D. Childs	1,000.00
I. O. (593)	K. McBride	650.00
38	J. Dever	1,000.00
1	E. G. Jones	1,000.00
134	E. Benson	1,000.00
349	G. H. Foulkes, Jr.	1,000.00
763	Joseph L. Carter	150.00
603	John Matyas	150.00
156	John A. Harg	150.00
1336	Eugene Moore	150.00
667	O. A. Mulnix	150.00
561	Frederic Dubois	1,000.00
57	James B. Pola	150.00
896	Robert C. Lanier	150.00
595	Elmer J. Watkins	150.00
30	Oliver G. Kerstetter	150.00
138	Charles H. Scott	1,000.00
I. O. (23)	F. S. Widdowson	1,000.00
752	Gustav E. Kratz	150.00
16	Harry E. Downing	150.00
595	Ira F. Baker	150.00

\$92,233.34



# IN MEMORIAM

## Mary Ann German, L. U. No. 1

Initiated May 1, 1944

## John B. Hayes, L. U. No. 1

Initiated November 20, 1912

## Kemp Leonard, L. U. No. 1

Initiated June 22, 1897

## Edwin Jones, L. U. No. 1

Initiated January 17, 1917

## A. L. Crump, L. U. No. 1

Initiated February 17, 1942

## R. A. Hercules, L. U. No. 1

Initiated August 20, 1937

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers Local No. 1, record the passing of our worthy members, Sister German, Brothers Hayes, Leonard, Jones, Crump and Hercules.

Whereas in the passing of these members, Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days.

M. J. LYNCH,  
JOHN MEINERT,  
LEO J. HENNESSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

## James L. Collins, L. U. No. 9

Initiated March 16, 1895

## Ernest Hawes, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 21, 1916

Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the death of its members whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the members of Local Union No. B-9 for their zeal in the cause of unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The great interest shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood helped to actuate all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

WILLIAM PARKER,  
CY. QUINLAN,  
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

## Edward Blake, L. U. No. 2

Initiated February 4, 1942

Local No. 2 records the passing of Brother Edward Blake.

Brother Blake, an overseas veteran of the first World War, came into our Brotherhood at the beginning of World War No. 2, and did a fine job of backing the attack on the home front up to the time of his fatal illness.

Brother Blake did not have a wide acquaintance with the membership but those who knew him, found him to be one who lived in sunshine and happiness, who loved his home; he was honest and sincere.

To his wife and relatives, we of Local No. 2 offer our deepest sympathy, but also comfort them at this time in the consolation that he has entered a new life, that God has ordained.

DAVID E. LUND,  
HAROLD BAITY,  
ROY A. THORNHILL,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

## Oscar Stanley Bailey, L. U. No. 948

Reinitiated January 16, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. 948, record the passing of our Brother, Oscar Stanley Bailey, on December 22, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his family, a copy to the Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE ERNEST,  
JESSE I. TORIAN,

Flint, Mich.

Committee

## Charles E. Hall, L. U. No. 17

Initiated August 30, 1912

## L. B. Frie, L. U. No. 17

Initiated April 10, 1922

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friends and Brothers, Charles E. Hall and L. B. Frie; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

VIRGIL G. HYNEMAN,  
CLYDE BRAKE,  
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

## Robert Tolson, L. U. No. 28

Initiated December 28, 1916

## Joseph S. Wimbrough, L. U. No. 28

Initiated June 5, 1942

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brothers, Robert Tolson and Joseph S. Wimbrough, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to their families and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their bereaved families, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,  
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md.

Committee

## Oliver G. Kerstetter, L. U. No. 30

Initiated July 10, 1942

The passing onward of a dear friend of long acquaintance inevitably brings a depth of sorrow. When the associations over a period of years have been unusually close and cordial, and the taking has been sudden and unexpected, the shock of grief is intensified beyond expression. It is therefore difficult to adequately express the sense of loss with which Local Union No. B-30 must record the death of Brother Oliver G. Kerstetter.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to his family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES P. NYE,

Erie, Pa.

Financial Secretary

## H. E. Harrison, L. U. No. 84

Initiated October 9, 1941

## B. T. Haddon, L. U. No. 84

Initiated November 5, 1935

We record the deaths of these, our Brothers, in sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the families of our Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

HOYLE MCCAIN,  
A. C. SPIEGEL,  
W. P. ROSE,  
FRED GRIMES,

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee

## DeWitt Bratcher, L. U. No. 53

Initiated August 18, 1942

## Harold Chrisman, L. U. No. 53

Initiated July 22, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brothers DeWitt Bratcher and Harold Chrisman.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy recorded in the minutes of our next regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. SHEPHERD,  
L. L. SIMMS,  
GEORGE GILLIAM,  
C. TESTORFF,  
R. A. CATHCART,  
J. QUIGLEY,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

## D. E. Shown, L. U. No. 66

Initiated December 23, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken suddenly from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother and friend, D. E. Shown, who passed away on November 8, 1944; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Shown, Local Union B-66 has lost a true and loyal member, who had been an outstanding member for 34 years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of Local Union B-66, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

F. C. CALLENDER,  
J. A. GRIFFIN,  
G. N. PATTON,

Houston, Texas

Committee

## John Glennon, L. U. No. 104

Initiated December 4, 1924

## John McKenzie, L. U. No. 104

Initiated March 18, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 104, record the passing of our Brothers, John Glennon and John McKenzie, who passed so suddenly from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 104, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped 60 days in respect to their memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

HENRY N. FITZGERALD,

Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary

## Jesse H. Parker, L. U. No. 116

Reinitiated June 8, 1937

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers' Local No. 116, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Jesse Parker; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Parker, Local Union No. 116 has lost a true and loyal member whose kindness will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official publication and a copy be written in our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE ZIMPLEMAN,  
L. H. CLARKE,  
JOHN R. GRANGER,

Ft. Worth, Texas

Committee

## Charles Scott, L. U. No. 138

Reinitiated April 12, 1937

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-138, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Charles Scott; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deep sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHARLES F. STARKEY,

Hamilton, Ont.

Recording Secretary



**Edward P. Reid, L. U. No. 217**

Reinitiated August 12, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, members of L. U. No. 217, record the passing of our Brother, Edward P. Reid, December 31, 1944.

In his many years of faithful service he made a host of friends. L. U. No. 217 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow and a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 217, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Edward P. Reid.

CLIFFORD A. LJUNGMAN,  
T. E. MYERS,  
GLENN JONES,  
GEORGE A. HILL,

Ogden, Utah

Committee

**Daniel L. White, L. U. No. 333**

Initiated March 18, 1927

With the deepest sorrow, we, the members of Local Union B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Daniel L. White; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

H. E. HOWE,  
J. P. DIMMER,  
A. B. NASON,

Portland, Maine

Committee

**Charles L. Groneck, L. U. No. 1347**

Initiated March 1, 1943

**Clifford B. Burdick, L. U. No. 1347**

Initiated June 1, 1944

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 1347, record the passing of our friends and Brothers, Charles L. Groneck and Clifford B. Burdick; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Recording Secretary

**Clayton M. Day, L. U. No. 602**

Initiated June 30, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on December 6, 1944, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Clayton M. Day; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

FRED J. CARR,

Amarillo, Texas

Business Manager

**T. R. Clifford, L. U. No. 605**

Initiated December 12, 1938

**J. B. Regan, L. U. No. 605**

Initiated January 7, 1939

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-605, record the death of our Brothers, T. R. Clifford and J. B. Regan.

We, the members of L. U. No. B-605, extend our heartfelt sympathy to those near and dear to our Brothers whom we knew to be true, loyal union members; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. A. JOHNSON,  
J. W. MCNEELY,  
Z. K. DENDY,

Jackson, Miss.

Committee

**G. E. Kratz, L. U. No. 752**

Reinitiated December 15, 1943

**J. G. Carrington, L. U. No. 752**

Initiated December 20, 1943

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 752, record the passing of our friends and Brothers, G. E. Kratz and J. G. Carrington; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to their families, to the Journal for publication, and copy entered upon the minutes of our local union.

R. L. MILES,  
J. H. YARBROUGH,  
A. R. PARSONS,

Houston, Texas

Committee

**John Ralph Berryman, L. U. No. 837**

Initiated January 29, 1936

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-837 record the passing of our financial secretary, friend and Brother, John Ralph Berryman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

MERRITT C. PURYEAR,

Tulsa, Okla.

Recording Secretary

**John J. Lynch, L. U. No. 853**

Initiated July 8, 1943

With a sincere feeling of sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 853, record the death of Brother John J. Lynch; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

STANLEY W. TUTTLE,

Kearny, N. J.

Recording Secretary

**Bernard E. Rodgers, L. U. No. 1335**

Initiated November 20, 1942

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Bernard E. Rodgers; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Rodgers, L. U. B-1335 of Newark, N. J., has lost a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hours of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Bernard E. Rodgers.

WALTER E. HUGHES,  
EARL J. HUGHES,  
ARTHUR E. HILL,

Newark, N. J.

Committee

**Thomas Kenah, L. U. No. 675**

Initiated February 20, 1923

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother Thomas Kenah; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; a copy sent to the bereaved family; and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

V. J. TIGHE,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

**Claudius D. Messner, L. U. No. 812**

Initiated April 5, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 812, record the passing of Brother Claudius D. Messner.

Brother Messner was killed in action December 11, 1944, in Germany, while serving with the Corps of Engineers; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of 30 seconds; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 812 and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 812 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a sign of respect to our departed Brother.

ARCHIE DIETTERICH,  
LUTHER CLEAVER,  
CHARLES A. CHRISMAN,

Williamsport, Pa.

Committee

**Kenneth J. Howe, L. U. No. 859**

Initiated November 22, 1941

**Leo Schultz, L. U. No. 859**

Initiated March 8, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-859, record our first casualty of World War II, the passing of our beloved Brother, S/Sgt. Kenneth J. Howe, who was killed in action in Germany on November 16, 1944, and the passing of Brother Leo Schultz on January 2, 1945, from a heart attack.

Whereas we wish to extend to their families and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and the charter of Local B-859 be draped for a period of 30 days.

DANIEL CASELLA,

New York, N. Y.

Recording Secretary

**Herbert Whortley, L. U. No. 1228**

Initiated April 6, 1943

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 1228, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, Herbert Whortley; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members here present stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

W. HENRY FULTON,

Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary

**Alden Becker, L. U. No. 1249**

Initiated May 31, 1944

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union 1249, record the passing of our Brother, Alden Becker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother as an expression of our sympathy.

ELMER WAHL,

Syracuse, N. Y.

FLOYD W. CURTIS,

WILLIAM GILBERT,

Committee

**Leroy K. Henderson, L. U. No. 558**

Initiated September 5, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 558, record the passing of our Brother, Leroy K. Henderson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,

Sheffield, Ala.

For the Committee





## Members' Leather Pocket Holder

a  
durable,  
handsome  
folder  
to contain  
Official  
Receipts  
brown or black  
**35 cents**

### SECURITY BILL

(Continued from page 91)

postponement of payment of benefits for a specified period of time to workers who had quit a job without good cause, or had been discharged for misconduct or refused to accept suitable work offered them. Since unemployment insurance is intended to compensate workers only for involuntary unemployment, such disqualification was in order. If, however, a worker continued to be unemployed though able and available for work, nearly all the states paid the benefits after the initial period of disqualification.

"During the past five years, there has been a clear trend toward more severe disqualifications," the report says. By January, 1944, more than half the states had provisions either reducing or canceling benefit rights of claimants who had been disqualified for the above reasons. Further, in an increasing number of states it is not enough to show that a worker is unemployed through no fault of his own; he must show that his employer is at fault in order to get benefits. "These developments," the report points out, "threaten to distort and in serious measure to defeat, the purpose and function of unemployment insurance—to pay benefits to qualified workers when they are unemployed, able to work and available for work."

### Recommendations

Social Security Board recommendations: Good cause for voluntary leaving should include compelling personal and family reasons. Disqualification should involve only a lengthening of the waiting period, that is, a postponement of benefits—in most instances, for not more than four or five weeks.

Experience rating provisions threaten to undermine the effectiveness of unemployment insurance: Such provisions have led employers to contest benefit payments to their former workers, since these payments affected their "experience record" and therefore their contribution rate. In experience-rating states, the report points out, "employers have had an incentive to resist improvement of benefit standards in their state on the ground that such changes might keep them from getting, or make it impossible for them to continue to enjoy, contribution rates as advantageous as those elsewhere." Experience rating has also led to interstate competition to reduce contribution rates of employers.

Social Security Board recommendations: The board believes that the causes of unemployment are beyond the control of individual employers or industries. Instead of sta-

bilizing employment, as some of those who advocated experience rating believed it could do, it has had "the unforeseen effect of holding back development of the program and even cutting down standards."

State unemployment insurance reserve funds need protection against periods of unusually heavy unemployment: There is now about six billion dollars in the total unemployment trust fund kept in the United States Treasury, but these are separated into 51 state accounts, each of which can be drawn on only for payments under the respective state law. That is, a state can pay unemployment benefits only within the limits of the amount in its own reserve fund. Unemployment risks vary in different states and the amount of unemployment insurance contributions as well as benefit amounts vary widely.

Social Security Board recommendations: The board believes that every state unemployment trust fund would probably be able "to withstand benefit drains during reconversion, even if benefits were payable in each state for 26 weeks to all eligible unemployed workers, at weekly rates up to a \$25 maximum." From a long range point of view, however, some provision is needed "for pooling the great different unemployment risks of the states." This could be done by pooling the various state funds into a single fund. If this were done, the report points out, "much stronger benefit provisions could be financed than are possible when risks and reserves are divided."

A Federal reinsurance system to protect state unemployment insurance reserves, coupled with minimum benefit standards would go far toward improving the present unemployment insurance programs.

Unemployment a national rather than a state problem: "Just as a single employer or industry cannot stabilize employment, so the different states are subject to risks of unemployment from economic and natural factors which they cannot control."

Recommendation: The past year of administration and study of the social security program has "deepened the conviction expressed by the board in its eighth annual report that unemployment is essentially a national problem and can be dealt with most effectively and economically through a national system with decentralized operation." The recommendations which the board has made for improving state laws, "are offered as a statement of the general direction and kind of action which it believes necessary as a minimum, if the States and the Federal Government, working together are to realize the purposes of the unemployment compensation program outlined in the Social Security Act."

### NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST

(Continued from page 87)

thousands of craftsmen from metropolitan areas to the frequently isolated and uninhabited sites for the construction of Army camps, Navy bases, and war plants.

Keenan also helped work out a similar stabilization pact for the shipbuilding industry, wherein labor, management and government developed a system of self-government which paid off in high production records and a minimum of disputes. In recent months, Keenan has been concentrating on the industrial problems of the aircraft industry. While the aircraft factories were scraping the bottom of the man-

This month we received a letter from International Representative C. H. Rohrer identifying two more of the Seabees whose pictures appeared on page 347 of the September JOURNAL. He tells us that the second fellow from the left in the first row is Brother Roy Davis of Sierra Madre, California, and the fellow on the extreme right in the second row is Brother John Noble of Palm Springs, California, both members of L. U. No. B-1008 of Monrovia, California.

power barrel, they were faced with increased production demands in 1944. But Keenan believed that free labor could meet the demand. He had seen production in one big aircraft plant increase 25 per cent, with an increase in manpower of only 15 per cent, through cooperative action by management and labor in the approach to the problem.

### PEARL HARBOR

(Continued from page 93)

No, this is not the nice clean construction work he has been doing back on the mainland but it is the most important job today. Anyone coming here should come with the full knowledge that it is no picnic but with the full conviction that he is contributing more towards the war effort than any other civilian any place on the face of the earth. The stories that the members might hear from returning electricians from Pearl Harbor are probably true but in most cases, the reason that their beefs were not adjusted to their satisfaction was because they left their cards in some mainland local and attempted to represent themselves and found that an individual does not count for very much in this big operation.

The Navy is no different from any other employer. The individual does not count for much but when he is organized and represented by an organized group that knows its way around, things are different.

### The True Picture

As press secretary of Local Union No. 1186, I thought it was proper that we give the correct picture of the conditions at Pearl Harbor because so many of the men have come here with a bright picture painted by some of the recruiting agencies and are sadly disappointed. When an electrician lands at Pearl Harbor, we would like to have him figure on staying there at least until his contract is fulfilled, and that is 18 months.

The writer has just completed an 18 months' contract plus a short assignment with the O. W. I. as a technical engineer installing radio equipment at Saipan and has been associated with the boys who are doing the fighting for the past two years. As tough as some people might think Pearl Harbor is, it is certainly a lot better than the accommodations afforded our Brother members doing the same type of work in the actual battle areas.

The wages are \$1.46 per hour for third class, \$1.52 for second class and \$1.58 for first class.

Contact your nearest Civil Service, United States Employment Service Office or the Pearl Harbor recruiting office for full information.

(Continued on page 112)



# I. B. E. W. ELECTRONICS SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 89)

to the anode. This grid is like a screen through which the electrons must pass through, and by being able to control the flow of electrons once again we can see the term valve is suitable. From the slightest trickle to wide open it can readily be seen that a small change in the grid can control huge currents of electricity.

There are three practical ways we know of to start this flow of electron emission. Heat, light and high voltage.

The incandescent lamp is an item we are all familiar with. The electrons in this case break free from the filament and hover around it in an electronic cloud. The electronic emission in this case is done by heating the filament with an electric current. Heating from any other source would also cause electron emission from a solid substance. Light and high voltage can also be used to start the flow of electron emission.

The emission of electrons can be controlled but the use of the grid as a controlling factor is much more desirable because the electrons are always there ready to be used to do the job needed. The flow of electrons from the negative cathode to the positive anode is electronic emission which means when the electrons are broken away from a solid to fly to an opposite polarity, but the drift of electrons means setting the free-roving electrons in motion by applying an electrical pressure. This is known as current. Our Ohm's law now governs the principles pertaining to current which is "the current which an electric pressure forces through a resistance equals the pressure divided by the resistance." This also is 
$$\text{Amps} = \frac{\text{Volts}}{\text{Ohms}} \text{ or } I = \frac{E}{R}$$

The electrical pressure or volts applied to a conductor cause the free-roving electrons to start drifting in one direction. This drift is always from negative to positive. The study of the different atoms such as hydrogen, deuterium and hydrogen isotope and helium all give a different picture, but the principle is the same. The positive proton balance by negative electron.

Within the next few years a complete revolution in science, chemistry, and electricity can be expected. Here are some of the latest developments.

The electron microscope with a magnification of 100,000 to one, can photograph 500 eight-by-ten-inch pictures of a circle only one-eighth inch in diameter. Fifteen thousand lines to one inch were marked off and when photographed were one-quarter of an inch apart on an eight by ten picture. Bacteria can be blown up to the size of pillows. By the use of this microscope better fabrics, clothes, rubbers, metals, etc., can be expected with the removal of detrimental matters. In the electrical field it means stronger and lighter conductors, better insulation, and greater carrying capacities by the removal of resistances. The electron microscope uses electrons instead of light to photograph the outline of the object under observation.

The electronic stove uses megatherm tubes for cooking. This is the same principle as doctors use in diathermy. These high frequency tubes set up heating rays that will pass through any object placed between its electrodes. The heat will be the same inside as outside. Therefore, a few seconds' time will cook a large piece of meat well done, and by controlled operation will not burn. The use of megatherm tubes and their rays also will kill any bacteria, insect eggs, larva, mold, or fungi. The uses for this electric beam have only been touched. In a sealed package placed between the cathode and the anode this beam would destroy all insects, etc., which would make the life of the package goods unlimited. Although all insects and so forth were destroyed, the grain or the vitamins of the grain would not be harmed.

The introduction of the electroencephalograph into medical circles will give a better understanding of the human brain. This machine, by electronics, records the faint voltages given off by the living brain cells. It is able to detect tumors or other brain abnormalities without opening the skull. Insanity has long been a questionable subject, but with the use of this machine doctors hope to unravel this mystery. New methods of shock therapy which render the patient unto a state of coma are being studied by the Illinois Neuropsychiatric Institute. Why the dark curtain of insanity is lifted from some patients after they have been rendered into this state of coma is still not understood by medical science. But with the use of the new electronic machine these things may be made clear.

These are only a few of the things we can expect in the near future, and the cooperation of the local unions in teaching the electron theory to their members will determine the part we are to play in the new and better world.

Electronic School of Local Union No. 134, I. B. E. W.: Harold Harrington, chairman; Lester McMillon, secretary; Thomas J. Murray, business representative; Joseph Flynn, executive board.

Instructors: Ross Utter and Alfred Loche.

## THOSE GERMANS

(Continued from page 92)

opened. Frightened and only partially clothed they would gladly surrender and their eyes would wince as their rifles were smashed in front of their eyes as a gesture of contempt to the enemy.

The headquarters of the Nazi party were about the best furnished places in the city—large pictures of Adolf adorned the walls together with giant red, white and black, swastika imprinted flags. It made us wonder

how many times during these years since 1933 that this place has been accorded the "heil" of Hitlerland.

Yes, we visited the homeland of the master-race and we saw the great master-race flee or hide out or present themselves to us with hands high in the air. The enemy has been licked but apparently not completely. Why he fights on or why there should be any resistance at all to our overwhelming power is beyond the imagination. But, we must not forget that his armies are not yet destroyed and until they are there will not be a conquered Germany. There will be more and more days such as the one described and although they are nerve-wracking it cannot be said that it was not interesting, for it has taken the man-power and resources of the most powerful nations in the world to make this very penetration.

Winter, as much of it as we will see up here, has set in quite solidly. There has been little snow, but the rain, the cold rain, never lets up and, therefore mud is as much of an enemy as anything else that we have to fight.

Of course, there are other sidelights that could be told but they will have to wait.

SGT. ROBERT K. GARRITY,

Formerly of L. U. No. 949.

## "Please Don't Fence Me In"

Every time I hear it I think of conditions as they existed after the last war when millions of American "working men" and "working women" were walking the streets idle, without hope of obtaining a job and yet thousands of articles offered for sale particularly in the five and ten-cent stores bore the label "Made in Japan." The above-mentioned song vividly brought to my mind a round-table discussion heard over the British Broadcasting Company on "What to do with Japan after the War." While listening to this broadcast there passed through my mind the vision of the cruelties inflicted by the Japanese soldiery on our American soldiers while they were prisoners of war of Japan. I remember very clearly the accounts of the beheading of our American Airmen; the cruelties inflicted on our soldiers on the infamous death march from Bataan when, while marching, if one of



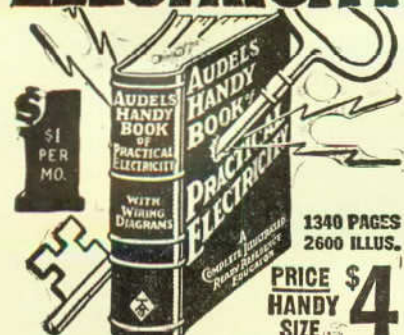
SERVICE BUTTON

Unusually beautiful specimen, gold-filled, white background, flags in color, blue bar, size 9/16 x 11/16; same size of standard I. B. E. W. emblem \$1.75





# KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



**AUDE'S HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**  
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

**INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**  
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand, **READ FOR PROFIT!**



Together this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

THEO. AUDE & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York  
Please send me "Aude's Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Reference \_\_\_\_\_

our soldiers asked for water he received a cuff from a rifle butt. I remember the accounts of our soldiers being forced to stand for hours in the broiling sun without any semblance of shelter. I remember accounts of many other cruelties to which our gallant men were subjected.

I know very well that trade and commerce comprise the life blood and the arteries of any nation and I am in no sense an isolationist. I also realize there is all too much discord among us and our Allies. I therefore would not say anything that would in any way promote the existing wrangling.

But some things are very hard to listen to even though I am a complacent and mild sort of individual. One of the things hard to take were the words spoken on the broadcast referred to, "We can't fence in the 70,000,000 people of Japan. We did more business with Japan over a mentioned period than we did with China and all South America combined."

I maintain that this is positively not the time to be talking about doing commercial business with the barbarians of Japan except that if we must talk about business let's confine our business talks to how we can best accomplish the business of annihilation. For the next century let us spell Japan and Tokyo as well as Mikado with small letters rather than with capitals so that our grandchildren's children out of their inquisitiveness may ask, "Why Daddy?" and their daddies can go to town in relating the story of the sneak attack on Hawaii and the subsequent cruelties inflicted on our soldiery in violation of all the treaties ever written as to the treatment of prisoners of war.

JOHN C. TOOMEY,  
L. U. No. 664.

## FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL

(Continued from page 85)

ing Act of 1921, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"The Bureau of the Budget shall, at the request of any committee of either House of Congress, furnish the committee with such aid and information as it may request."

Sec. 8. Section 213 of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended, shall apply with equal force to the provisions of this title.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as calling for or authorizing—

(a) The operation of plants, factories, or other productive facilities by the Federal Government;

(b) The use of compulsory measures of any type whatsoever in determining the allocation or distribution of manpower; or

(c) Any change in the existing procedures on appropriations.

## Definitions

Sec. 10. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "full employment" means a condition in which the number of persons able to work, lacking work, and seeking work, shall be no greater than the number of unfilled opportunities to work, at locally prevailing wages and working conditions for the type of job available, and not below minimum standards required by law, and in which the amount of frictional unemployment including seasonal and technological unemployment, and other transitional and temporary unemployment, is no greater than the minimum needed to preserve adequate flexibility in the economy.

(b) "Gross national product" means the gross national production of goods and services, as calculated by the Department of Commerce.

(c) The term "Federal investment and other expenditure" includes all outlays made by any department or branch of the Government, including any independent agency or any corporation owned or controlled by the United States.

## MANAGEMENT FAILS TO PLAN

(Continued from page 93)

studied, feel that planning is the companies' business and that unions merely should oppose policies unfair to them. Other unions have asked management for information on specific matters, and in some companies labor-management cooperation in postwar planning has been effective; unions and employers, for example, have gotten together to study postwar products and markets and to estimate the companies' postwar employment and problems of reconversion.

So far, officers of the international unions have not done very much to encourage local unions to cooperate with management on postwar plans. These international union officers feel that individual companies can't, by themselves, do very much about postwar problems and that, even in those aspects which can be handled in the individual companies, problems of the local unions vary and must be dealt with by the individual unions. Consequently, officers of international unions have made only a general attack on postwar job problems, stressing the necessity for full employment and the need for community, industry-wide, and national planning. However, when certain issues have become important enough to involve action by the Federal Government—as in War Labor Board wage cases and in the interpretation of the Selective Service Act, particularly with regard to seniority and war veterans—international union officers have shown an interest in urging local unions to take a stand.

A number of important problems already are emerging in which labor is concerned.

1. Before either management or unions can begin to think about postwar employment plans within industrial concerns, they will need to estimate the future needs of their companies for workers and to compare these figures with the number of present employees, the number of employees in the armed services, and estimates of the number of present workers who will give up their jobs after the war.

2. Handling the problem of re-hiring war veterans puts unions in a difficult position, because

it involves applying seniority rules in such a way that both veterans and civilian workers will get a square deal. A controversy important to unions already has developed over the interpretation of the Selective Service Act. Memorandum No. 190-A, issued by the Selective Service System, lays down the rules: "A returning veteran is entitled to reinstatement in his former position or one of like seniority, status, and pay even though such reinstatement necessitates the discharge of a non-veteran with a greater seniority." According to the Princeton study, such an interpretation, giving a priority in getting jobs to men in the armed forces, runs counter to many labor agreements calling for equality of treatment of veterans and civilian workers on the basis of seniority built up either in civilian jobs or in the armed services during the war. This interpretation contains the seeds of much controversy between veterans and non-veterans; because its application would endanger the seniority system for which labor has worked for so long, the determination of this issue vitally interests unions.

3. As war work slackens, the length of the work week becomes a difficult problem for unions. For example, some labor agreements state that the work week shall be reduced below 40 hours before employees are laid off. But, as cut-backs occur in war production programs, some of these agreements may have to be changed because of wartime restrictions on a shorter work week.

4. As cut-backs in war work develop and as industry converts to peacetime production, many war workers will be laid off, will be transferred to other jobs, or will be downgraded from wartime jobs, which often have required more work, more skill, and higher pay than the jobs which these workers will have to take in peacetime production. All these dislocations in jobs involve the question of seniority. Unions and management will have to get together and work out procedures and policies for handling these job changes and for agreeing upon the relative status of veterans and present employees, for instance, if confusion is to be avoided.

5. In discussing new agreements with their employers, some unions have asked that provision be made for paying dismissal wages. Since, according to the Princeton report, few companies have adopted dismissal-wage arrangements or expect to adopt them it's largely up to the unions to work for such payments if they want added income to help their members adjust from wartime to peacetime jobs.

In the solution of employment problems such as these, which the Princeton study discusses quite fully, labor-management cooperation will help to ease the transition from war to peace.

## A DECISIVE FIGHT

(Continued from page 90)

met Hec's hand in a firm grasp, with a genial smile, he made a friend who would stand by him against any odds.

"Yo' know," continued Hec, "mah ole, black mammy she done say to me, 'Hec!' she say, 'yo' is de fightinest wan ob all mah chillun. Some day, some w'ite man, w'ot is bigger'n yo', is goin' to hit yo' so hawd on dat fool haid of yo's, dat he is sen' yo' to de kingdom come, an' ah is hope yo' is nebber come back,' an' yo' shuah mos' done dat," said Hec, with another chuckle.

"Yo' las' name doan 'appen to be Fitzsimmons, huh?"

"No, Hec, my name is Casey."

"Den if yo' is ebber fight dat big red-head ah is put all mah money on yo', an' den quit work. Come on yo' fellas, wot yo'all standin' roun' wastin' de boss's tam fer? Pile all de poles yo' wants to on mah load an' ah'l haul dem from heah to Jeroosham, an' back agin."

Without any further interruptions the poles were kept moving steadily out along



the line and the last pole was rolled off the cars well ahead of the freight's arrival.

As Hec pulled away with his load Terry turned to the gang and said. "I want to ask a favor av ye. Kape quiet about this fight. I've got rasons for kapin' quiet an' if the news av this wan leaks out it ull get me inta trouble, so kape shut about it. From now on ye'll find ye have no better friend than Hec. If annywan notices his face an' asks ye what happened, tell thim somethin' wint wrong whin he was about to load the last pole on his wagon an' he got hit in the face."

The gang promised solemnly to keep quiet.

With the cars unloaded, Jack, Jules and Terry stayed to finish the skidding up of the poles and do the loading while the others went back to digging holes. The pole-raising gang had already started work and a fine lead of the forties was nearing the camp.

That night Tan called Jules into his tent, and said, "You got the cars unloaded in good time, Jules."

"Yes, Tan. I is kip dose pole movin' so fas' dat she is mos' catch on fire."

"What happened to McGinnis? His face is all puffed up like a balloon."

"Dat beeg neegur, hees 'ave narrow 'scape for to get kill. He 'ave four pole on hees wagon, an' we is mak' ready for to load de las' pole, w'en, pouffe! some'tin, she is slip, an' Hec, he is get hit so hard in de face dat we is t'ink for leetle w'ile he is daid, but bye an' bye, hees come back from w'ere he was an' we is get dose last pole loaded on hees wagon an' now, evert'ing, she is all right."

"Perhaps someone drew a red herring across his path, eh?" said Tan, shrewdly.

(To be continued)

## Government Films Available

Since so many of our local unions now have access to moving picture machines in connection with the Westinghouse Electronics Course, they may be interested in obtaining other films that can be shown at local union meetings or social gatherings. O. W. I. has quite a number of films on interesting subjects available. They may be obtained by applying directly to the nearest O. W. I. distributor. There is no rental fee on O. W. I. films but distributors may make a service charge of 50 cents for each subject loaned per week plus transportation charges. Here are a few of the interesting films offered:

### Our Fighting Forces

Normandy Invasion  
Target for Tonight  
Paratroops  
Men and the Sea  
Combat America (Technicolor)

### The Production Front

All Out for Victory  
The Arm Behind the Army  
Building a Bomber  
Suggestion Box

### The Home Front

Black Marketing  
It's Everybody's War  
Price of Victory  
Safeguarding Military Information  
From time to time we'll bring you additional titles of available films.

## GLOSSARY

(Continued from September issue)

We've been so crowded for space in the past few months that we were unable to continue our glossary started some time ago.

We are taking advantage of a few extra inches of space this month to add to it.

**Coupling**—term used to represent the means by which energy is transferred from one circuit to another.

**Current**—gradual drift of free electron along a conductor.

**Cycle**—in periodic phenomena, one complete set of the reoccurring events.

**Density**—concentration of anything; quantity per units volume or area.

**Dielectric**—material which will not conduct an electric current.

**Dielectric Constant**—ratio of the capacitance of a condenser with a dielectric between the plates to the capacitance of the same condenser with a vacuum between the plates.

**Direct Current**—current which is constant in magnitude and direction.

**Effective Value**—the value of alternating voltage or current which has the same effect as the corresponding value of direct voltage of current; for a sine curve the effective value is .707 times the maximum value.

**Electricity**—one of the fundamental quantities in nature consisting of elementary particles, electrons, and protons, which is manifested as a force of attraction or repulsion and also in work that can be performed when electrons are caused to move; a material agency which when in motion exhibits magnetic, chemical, and thermal effects, and when at rest is accompanied by an interplay of forces between associated localities in which it is present.

**Electrode**—the solid conductors of a cell or battery which are placed in contact with the liquid; conductor which makes electrical contact with a liquid or gas.

**Electrolyte**—the liquid in a battery or other electrochemical device.

**Electromagnet**—temporary magnet which is constructed by winding a number of turns of insulated wire about an iron core.

**Electromotive Force**—difference of electrical potential or pressure measured in volts.

**Electron**—one of the ultimate subdivisions of matter having about 1/1845 of the mass of a hydrogen atom (carrying a negative charge of electricity); one of the negative particles of an atom.

**Energy**—the capacity for doing work.

**Excitor**—small generator for supplying direct current to the alternator's field windings.

**Farad**—unit of capacitance equal to the amount of capacitance pressure when 1 volt can store 1 coulomb of electricity.

**Field of Force**—region in space filled with force which spreads out in all directions and will act through a vacuum.

**Flux**—magnetic field which is established in a magnetic circuit.

**Force**—that which tends to change the state of rest or motion of matter.

**Frequency**—in periodic phenomena the number of complete re-occurrences in unit time; in alternating current the number of cycles per second.

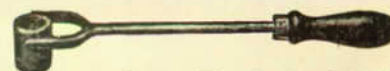
**Fuse**—a circuit protecting device which makes use of a substance which has a low melting point.

**Generator**—a device for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

**Henry**—unit of inductance; the inductance present which will cause 1 volt to be induced if the current changes at the rate of 1 ampere per second.

**Hydrometer**—device for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

## "JIFFY" SOLDER POT



Swinging Cup—No Spilled Solder

TRIAL OFFER

Send \$1.50 with this ad to

CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6  
"The Original Jiffy Line"  
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

**Hypotenuse**—the side opposite the 90 degree angle of a right triangle.

**Hysteresis**—a lagging or retardation of the effect when the forces acting upon a body are changed; encountered both in magnetic and dielectric phenomena.

**Impedance**—the total opposition to the flow of alternating or pulsating current.

**Inductance**—property of a circuit which opposes a change in current.

**Induction**—the act or process of producing voltage by the relative motion of a magnetic field and a conductor.

**Inductive Reactance**—the opposition to the flow of alternating or pulsating current due to the inductance of the circuit.

**Instantaneous Value**—when a value is continually varying with respect to time a value at any particular instant is known as the instantaneous value.

**Insulator**—a medium which will not conduct electricity.

(To be continued)



You want the JOURNAL! We want you to have the JOURNAL!

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Local Union \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

ZONE NO.

Old Address \_\_\_\_\_

ZONE NO.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1944, INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1945

L. U. B-1- 254243 255738 B-1- 462300 462345 B-1- 503951 513961 606146 606251 606779 606888 B-2- 728176 728192 826857 826884 827340 827381 B-2- 969199 969249 87808 87811 461826 462000 677551 677723 B-3- 720348 720348 A 72900 72925 A 72351 72395 A 73880 74548 OA 35305 35350 OA 35421 35495 XG 1309 1461 B-3- 84475 84479 B-2- 27508 27566 B-2- 27508 27566 B-3- 4391 4190 B-3- 7168 7290 B-3- 7411 7530 B-3- 861 864 B-3- 873 1031 BW 14801 15892 B-5- 93315 93318 B-5- 171265 171550 B-5- 2295 22500 132616 132675 B-3- 300301 300383 B-3- 478621 478622 B-3- 487820 488107 512251 512277 513401 514110 513981 516009 B-3- 516797 517778 B-3- 549347 549468 B-3- 556758 556870 B-3- 557716 558000 B-3- 563666 565000 B-3- 567258 567750 B-3- 708389 708543 B-3- 720168 720350 828984 828982 969042 969220 969474 969476 969716 969727 B-3- 969341 969344 84546 845250 850001 850187 B-3- 630836 630837 738163 738164 835904 835936 913338 B-3- 445557 445567 584984 584990 950733 950762 B-3- 896148 896162 329333 329361 797403 797404 B-3- 141574 141615 595985 596250 B-3- 568489 568490 617196 617250 617354 617483 B-3- 804094 804266 847561 847725 B-3- 203300 203393 471196 679501 679749 680821 681000 B-3- 723450 723635 B-3- 407765 407788 B-3- 584722 585543 762506 762608 808536 808516 B-3- 142859 142860 208266 208400 B-3- 9294 9297 675081 675111 B-3- 689252 689258 780964 829170 829500 116603 116610 666384 666573 B-3- 214505 214508 745641 745880 B-3- 115885 116250 B-3- 652960 652963 B-3- 652960 652919 B-3- 47976 48009 B-3- 273447 273482 608803 609363 609373 609374 B-3- 898501 898571 985075 985076 B-3- 198199 198240 244588 244582 B-3- 754742 344689 344692 B-3- 681781 681936 382678 382674 B-3- 771455 B-3- 533313 72362 734191 734250 B-3- 853686 853768 861652 861658 690004 690134 B-3- 665593 666000 747751 747993 887322 887335 B-3- 184428 184432 610982 611380 145465 145864 B-4- 1 B-4- 456894 456898 119650 119650 658663 658692 B-4- 749580 749597 B-4- 7645 7775 8373 8437 B-4- 388166 B-4- 388306 471801 419400 B-4- 504034 504053	L. U. B-4- 52064 52211 53315 53380 54001 54484 B-4- 196494 196500 B-4- 207601 207613 571153 571500 572113 572550 573732 574500 B-4- 770415 770570 772071 772440 772631 773100 773251 773651 776251 776800 777001 777610 777751 778160 778501 778516 780001 780150 B-5- 54601 54538 763234 376350 B-5- 731388 731390 52- 104158 104160 290499 290566 292429 292936 B-5- 410706 410930 B-5- 777261 778212 778700 778710 54- 515800 586429 586430 202323 202324 601576 601603 163755 163812 B-5- 930789 930874 B-5- 129601 130349 B-5- 332147 332550 B-5- 405378 405381 687751 687796 59- 450917 450928 510253 510255 373011 373080 754206 754278 B-5- 683291 683440 B-5- 904955 904978 B-5- 202628 202658 335939 336000 488110 488151 489751 489950 525730 525735 B-5- 618904 618903 B-5- 618959 618926 250275 250320 128272 128304 B-5- 177408 290739 900750 296703 296786 379340 B-5- 299964 300000 688501 688557 B-5- 722720 722730 722730 722730 B-5- 601558 601583 B-5- 225451 225454 478833 479043 500483 500483 B-5- 64507 64509 350668 350650 357542 357550 358253 358400 358789 358971 360061 360037 360751 360933 361561 361566 365446 365500 366182 366182 836251 836277 B-5- 2251 2510 B-5- 191038 191250 B-5- 191805 191911 459359 459427 922110 922110 922110 922110 B-5- 7190 7266 B-5- 295360 B-5- 112691 112692 112692 112698 B-5- 132859 133096 B-5- 137112 137140 611171 611227 B-5- 740701 740702 591850 591878 B-5- 343061 343260 793563 793564 54743 54750 708751 708777 B-5- 679158 679170 892774 892776 B-5- 223951 224004 294691 295018 887797 887800 B-5- 117117 101721 112691 112692 289416 289500 660751 660833 724344 724354 669049 669081 B-5- 193481 193606 669582 669587 B-5- 347496 347510 B-5- 68490 68494 360686 360690 B-5- 847871 847817 100- 250687 250717 128348 B-5- 127691 187582 B-5- 915016 915024 482904 482906 961391 961397 179411 179436 B-5- 564921 564924 B-5- 116920 116935 B-5- 42071 42143 B-5- 71967 B-5- 115345 115347 230247 230250 663600 663719 664501 664847	L. U. B-10- 285764 285916 B-10- 882405 882417 110- 93847 94197 B-11- 955765 95750 B-11- 69658 69750 B-11- 290416 290417 B-11- 603004 700751 700775 761420 761427 949910 949957 B-11- 240001 240015 854251 854262 612517 612566 260761 260920 701447 701449 97618 97647 446508 446517 52358 52401 B-12- 652663 652842 674011 674015 328507 328680 616140 616141 B-12- 90751 90760 B-12- 285821 285900 B-12- 292201 292221 B-12- 349764 349778 523161 523500 735991 735997 830251 830330 881181 881250 888001 888170 B-12- 347931 348623 510992 510997 511351 511354 85261 85362 555588 555623 733108 733109 738634 738666 95500 95510 618033 618040 B-13- 270098 270129 B-13- 37881 37907 600101 600125 667522 668145 667364 667433 B-13- 56624 56630 B-13- 390942 390943 B-13- 673814 673816 B-13- 216927 216941 B-13- 286451 286460 71561 71578 79277 78507 78526 B-14- 272777 275800 B-14- 312256 312287 995323 995379 529434 529468 B-15- 180227 180283 B-15- 386711 386714 B-15- 913940 913957 474315 474433 781660 B-15- 900999 901027 19930 19960 199589 B-16- 8028 8194 50531 50970 51654 51750 B-16- 462339 462346 B-16- 734777 734778 444124 444124 301680 301804 884508 884627 733274 733279 124876 124955 898498 898907 444124 444124 B-18- 134579 134606 614836 614837 B-18- 782511 782541 182611 182621 B-18- 998048 998062 4239 4289 B-18- 688888 688871 B-18- 699338 699339 599635 599640 616991 617025 139720 139732 612881 613143 708312 708471 194- 72542 72616 208947 209029 197- 90861 90880 46958 46958 B-20- 583745 583745 952303 952400 B-20- 252046 252066 B-20- 291751 291797 B-20- 711059 711097 875251 875254 B-20- 676227 676229 876915 876928 190301 190325 82524 82587 343095 343708 B-28- 52752 52752 B-28- 287495 287513 411136 411199 B-28- 209408 209419 449236 449250 727501 727506 B-28- 305712 305713 B-29- 185662 185671 B-29- 125066 125092 B-29- 290626 290640 648327 648332 731293 B-29- 908775 908853 85818 85837	L. U. B-21- 605126 605126 891751 891795 B-21- 88636 87601 87612 103778 103800 B-21- 657075 657089 B-21- 752081 752090 745064 745147 746843 746856 165859 165910 B-21- 80461 81000 218376 218422 B-21- 234251 234290 B-21- 333085 333250 B-21- 694501 694543 88407 88408 842777 842796 333999 334046 B-21- 612108 612127 64017 64017 B-22- 557554 557589 B-23- 116251 116320 373911 374120 B-23- 615685 615690 B-23- 780209 780211 B-23- 875911 876000 850585 850587 B-23- 136190 136193 574889 574930 B-23- 546163 546166 B-23- 787916 787918 B-23- 774987 774916 58778 58811 386088 386110 921334 921368 380373 380386 B-24- 17001 17020 B-24- 740674 740693 B-24- 633251 633290 636091 636090 B-24- 167438 167458 B-24- 327374 327374 B-24- 297381 297390 401057 401059 B-24- 332521 332531 630417 630455 B-24- 761916 761941 B-24- 762390 762443 B-25- 123601 123629 B-25- 673193 673200 828035 828036 501921 501962 B-25- 94403 94500 104401 104409 104401 104409 254- 348121 348122 256- 110537 110552 257- 689613 689623 B-25- 80849 80880 95447 95451 B-25- 825927 825927 B-25- 46844 46934 B-25- 587922 587942 B-26- 20801 20816 B-26- 744301 744471 B-26- 297031 297065 B-26- 115157 115268 B-26- 309566 309569 746887 747000 898501 898508 126495 126515 300941 300978 111057 111156 610431 610529 820646 820648 B-27- 174964 174989 463071 464124 464124 B-27- 124563 124563 336168 336195 B-27- 142157 142167 B-27- 198967 199219 B-27- 284246 284303 525588 525750 525588 525750 B-27- 145923 146016 146424 146509 147191 147241 B-27- 524618 524618 B-27- 533090 533094 88792 88808 69851 69919 B-27- 449330 B-27- 279795 279829 B-27- 314129 314130 714598 714613 B-27- 882751 882786 88799 88800 B-28- 312291 312306 B-28- 196138 196444 469442 469446 B-28- 552741 552750 728251 728287 343095 343708 B-28- 52752 52752 B-28- 287495 287513 411136 411199 B-28- 209408 209419 449236 449250 727501 727506 B-28- 305712 305713 B-29- 185662 185671 B-29- 125066 125092 B-29- 290626 290640 648327 648332 731293 B-29- 908775 908853 85818 85837	L. U. 794146 794174 294- 850561 850722 296- 57558 57567 B-29- 370436 370447 B-300- B-30- 338702 338705 712897 726083 726175 B-30- 752746 752751 303467 303499 727123 727127 B-30- 28918 29075 28402 28500 730432 730432 30889 30934 32557 32610 35051 35093 36019 36129 176435 176474 177105 177122 B-30- 54186 54225 B-30- 542939 543000 B-30- 543064 543065 B-30- 543553 543602 B-30- 54494 544951 B-30- 599251 599265 B-30- 692251 692384 B-30- 696283 696283 B-30- 666917 667184 B-30- 667501 667502 B-30- 672730 672750 B-30- 680219 680250 B-30- 680989 681000 717174 730432 730432 B-30- 834176 834176 B-30- 834751 834773 B-30- 847785 847809 B-30- 848001 848141 B-30- 848001 848141 922237 922265 900627 900649 991091 991142 B-30- 767627 767632 B-30- 197461 197469 B-30- 327374 327374 707361 707384 B-30- 912417 912453 28444 170486 170523 566928 566969 916578 916579 B-30- 159165 159181 50313 50314 551487 551570 103801 103905 893340 893400 B-31- 61359 61361 B-31- 87298 87300 B-31- 239101 239108 600016 600029 970418 970476 110773 110777 B-31- 22470 22500 B-31- 22500 22500 77792 77792 B-31- 683320 683344 688023 688029 1938 1945 B-31- 817352 817377 131815 131815 397- 8061 9061 742386 B-31- 118661 118138 401- 78811 78844 B-32- 463905 463930 843432 843472 102991 102930 737375 737400 110126 110158 B-32- 422410 B-32- 45748 45751 825118 B-32- 681190 681210 751634 751660 23951 24000 147410 147410 716242 716250 54180 54205 762307 762308 194939 B-32- 262698 262710 456708 456709 B-32- 79344 79470 120557 120625 137441 137460 B-32- 126255 126275 147410 147410 823639 823650 884270 884292 4289 4368 B-32- 256228 B-32- 648063 648079 B-32- 675732 675744 673541 673660 812127 812127 46305 46405 B-32- 405521 405550 152811 153000 B-32- 677301 677317 657001 657325	L. U. B-33- 294055 294062 B-33- 313227 313256 368903 369000 908251 908399 B-33- 80013 80028 B-33- 339698 339701 141176 141188 B-33- 488521 488541 B-33- 728119 728125 B-33- 50621 50790 B-33- 600751 600766 B-33- 904301 904350 983586 983603 167133 167180 B-33- 98669 98700 B-33- 265201 265234 B-33- 275974 276000 B-33- 426672 426698 704303 704304 894001 894013 886411 886505 320818 320889 650615 650616 214108 214238 B-33- 625836 625844 B-33- 674438 674458 894001 894013 B-33- 128906 128995 B-33- 680705 680752 B-33- 723963 723999 B-33- 119768 120078 230944 230951 404488 404491 564151 564443 B-33- 777869 777872 869498 869500 83122 83128 B-33- 150783 150804 B-33- 276430 276432 474898 474933 645321 645377 12668 12674 189140 189248 694239 694246 B-33- 453440 453440 B-33- 464149 464150 554429 554477 372130 571993 B-33- 102601 102602 B-33- 742811 742814 B-33- 918004 918014 255068 255061 261971 261996 749758 B-33- 222983 468389 B-33- 741718 741724 B-33- 806424 806430 310831 310857 38515 38880 134078 134223 134078 134223 329700 329747 B-33- 336689 336874 B-33- 531301 531319 809692 809692 B-33- 188072 188084 B-33- 131175 131182 9061 9061 742386 B-33- 118661 118138 401- 78811 78844 B-33- 463905 463930 843432 843472 102991 102930 737375 737400 110126 110158 B-33- 422410 B-33- 45748 45751 825118 B-33- 681190 681210 751634 751660 23951 24000 147410 147410 716242 716250 54180 54205 762307 762308 194939 B-33- 262698 262710 456708 456709 B-33- 79344 79470 120557 120625 137441 137460 B-33- 126255 126275 147410 147410 823639 823650 884270 884292 4289 4368 B-33- 256228 B-33- 648063 648079 B-33- 675732 675744 673541 673660 812127 812127 46305 46405 B-33- 405521 405550 152811 153000 B-33- 677301 677317 657001 657325	L. U. 45151 45177 598375 598376 100421 100444 B-33- 895801 895808 B-33- 173496 173525 B-33- 903669 903675 B-33- 181583 181606 B-33- 265099 265010 B-33- 728119 728125 B-33- 50621 50790 B-33- 6
--	---	--	---	---	--	--



L. U. B-579	B 734733 734734 B 891105 891137 580— 847461 847488 581— 429251 429259 B-582— 552901 552984 B 901810 901814 583— 41164 41180 584— 604031 604195 585— 805921 805927 586— 332408 332429 587— 187783 187809 B-587— 122669 122700 B 679527 679529 807901 807922 588— 844089 844142 B-589— B 173316 173391 295847 295995 B 629553 590— 887718 887738 591— 507491 507710 B 642066 642075 B 683136 683275 592— 329273 883328 883334 593— 499889 491030 594— 572424 572439 B-595— 193071 902550 B 92445 92749 532161 532500 532781 533211 533289 533790 534061 534008 B 545862 546000 B 546657 546707 B 550591 550517 B 551546 551627 B 606013 B 607778 607928 741892 741912 832378 900877 900878 900877 910771 910792 601— 261288 261300 B-597— B 677431 677435 979716 979737 880484 880500 894691 894618 601— 95101 95140 883195 883200 B-602— B 727517 911478 B 911450 843820 843751 843820 953319 953335 981674 981750 B-603— 889509 889639 B 919282 919455 B-604— 68663 68730 B 457907 457809 B-605— 521316 521319 563455 563604 606— 88240 88281 597390 597392 91543 91620 607— 666392 666497 B-609— 417513 417513 536653 536663 610— 169416 169500 264739 857251 857252 549274 549342 611— 623173 623174 B-613— B 49847 49957 116778 116782 B 571877 571919 718901 717000 729751 729912 B-615— B 636005 636036 B 678632 678636 804901 804962 B-616— 98416 98488 678236 782369 B-618— 74631 74810 B 238501 238502 704689 B-620— B 103005 103018 435274 435303 280982 290010 580689 580696 B-622— 672244 672248 697978 697978 623— 42960 42978 B-624— B 311559 311570 637841 638330 B 762994 763054 872060 872096 845574 845612 625— 104761 B 893738 893754 B-628— 381865 381904 B 676017 676033 B-629— 54767 61921 B 622294 622304 B 670516 670518 841956 842020 630— 272161 272169 B-632— 674213 674259 747027 747079 B 886516 886520 633— 68836 68894 B-634— B 470602 470615 781389 781398 883561 883618 B-635— B 629401 629404 B 687865 687904 733392 733505 B-636— B 234448 234449 795303 795325 637— 688671 688675 894471 894516 B-638— B 364601 364602 884281 884282 B 739148 739165 898266 898289 639— 703969 703978 B-640— B 282359 282360 470021 470032 618966 619030 B-641— 186813 186833 B 458893 458904 706381 706382 643— 393113 393149 644— 35245 35250 806251 806411	L. U. (Cont.) 644— 971881 971889 645— 508782 508826 646— 82399 82330 B-647— 237937 237949 648— 597191 597242 B-649— B 103837 103842 550051 550055 B-650— 197106 645140 645211 813894 813905 B 903382 903371 B-652— 256585 256624 B 692145 692158 653— 206967 207000 829501 829501 654— 30224 30226 485306 485358 B-655— B 180837 180875 B 342624 342634 604432 604433 709538 709539 B 244581 244620 641565 641581 B-659— 481336 481840 620381 620372 939251 939250 B-663— B 408780 408782 550732 550838 952682 952683 238129 238268 602115 602126 124603 125002 666— 213561 213670 348986 B-667— B 197539 197715 B 289635 289635 546960 547047 B 577877 577880 103218 103219 B 624574 624584 790051 790056 671— 237394 287326 287361 377928 377938 561560 561561 B-673— 630314 630319 B-674— 103218 103219 624952 624958 721602 B-675— 915626 915693 27412 27423 561944 562014 349336 349341 845374 845376 B-678— 101157 101198 B 273087 273097 B-679— B 462451 462470 609315 457809 620451 620460 45728 45728 826175 826196 B-681— 876362 876385 290339 290340 483076 483108 B-682— 688532 688532 184414 184500 B-683— 481601 481610 343221 343285 B-684— 538620 538621 582605 582606 541469 541500 685— 697501 697502 71821 71821 B-687— 553935 553937 B 673809 673809 748423 748443 B-688— 203514 203563 B 341634 857296 857299 79915 79912 B-690— 736758 501404 501415 B 349467 549500 401026 401026 B-692— 843271 843277 693— 843364 843378 B-694— 843464 843474 B-695— 205790 205830 251920 B 475226 475229 43745 43745 487501 487513 B-699— B 336758 501404 501415 B 349467 549500 401026 401026 B-702— 843271 843277 693— 843364 843378 B-704— 843464 843474 B-705— 205790 205830 251920 B 475226 475229 43745 43745 487501 487513 B-709— B 336758 501404 501415 B 349467 549500 401026 401026 B-712— 843271 843277 693— 843364 843378 B-714— 843464 843474 B-715— 205790 205830 251920 B 475226 475229 43745 43745 487501 487513 B-719— B 336758 501404 501415 B 349467 549500 401026 401026 B-722— 843271 843277 693— 843364 843378 B-724— 843464 843474 B-725— 205790 205830 251920 B 475226 475229 43745 43745 487501 487513 B-727— 97241 97265	L. U. 728— 97697 97704 729— 433665 433668 626658 626672 731— 903662 903694 732— 215376 215439 733— 249306 249381 625203 625291 734— 511334 511348 818513 818863 B-735— B 181329 218330 263644 263711 746919 746920 162154 162183 736— 301050 301052 B-737— 397831 474886 474888 377966 378000 841501 841520 969459 B-739— B 302210 302210 340064 340072 490352 490371 582402 700684 700691 191332 191332 102161 B-742— 735605 892515 892531 739799 739876 B-744— B 422130 856779 856780 856780 B-745— B 156136 156154 127430 127434 B 394605 394608 113826 113881 B-747— 621028 621029 B 688500 688512 103218 103219 B-748— 425181 425185 887296 887370 B-749— B 283393 283394 622215 622275 972366 972367 175677 175693 103218 103219 B-750— 423221 423240 243991 244130 500481 501050 B-753— 891045 891052 894715 894751 B-754— 115382 115395 319291 319336 799198 25212 25222 695303 695340 B-757— B 471650 471655 533228 533250 883501 883502 419064 419083 B-759— 376343 891355 891374 248139 248254 250501 251002 543395 549774 900339 900339 B-761— 899780 899810 B-763— 28482 28500 201751 20187 501554 501690 829191 829229 473638 473778 B-766— 570555 570557 39330 39395 767895 767895 B-768— 789012 789038 914144 914157 B-769— 62722 62725 506748 506779 B-770— 204555 204645 454808 454815 B-771— B 898240 898263 B-772— B 445373 445381 631982 632119 662275 662404 13390 13404 80208 80263 B-774— 168412 168487 463240 463249 B 610516 610518 B-775— B 472807 472911 B 671405 671407 861369 861428 B-776— B 27009 27012 582922 582922 849988 849988 854385 854392 945973 945992 77779 77816 B 348001 348021 B 390291 390300 979068 979070 551458 551494 637343 637350 710251 710259 481933 482266 676794 676797 771966 771963 B-782— 90901 90927 B 462624 462637 B-783— B 467242 467266 604531 604533 970969 971007 B-784— B 467525 467536 604814 604814 945610 945656 B-785— 129800 129822 241245 241247 291878 291900 743344 743366 B-787— 479723 479739 625508 625510 674150 674159 147106 147111 788— 166539 166599 991062 991084 B-792— 112288 112290 B 618613 618614	L. U. B-793— 318250 B 894120 894147 601279 601426 B 606106 606114 B 717067 717100 B 911705 911731 63275 63275 B-796— 130609 130623 B-797— B 102391 102412 249751 249771 B 464646 464709 B 461701 461702 B 911705 911731 649421 649421 735250 735254 908419 B-800— B 474950 474956 559442 559442 B 619207 619219 970670 970671 B-802— 90490 90496 B-803— 161812 161850 B 475535 475560 126412 126430 B-807— 97036 B 693336 693336 425555 425555 B 577407 577417 117718 117725 731635 731678 772197 772206 B-813— 237251 237358 B 429081 429082 B 174001 174026 B-814— 175344 229491 229500 B 240685 240685 B 805521 805539 B-815— 184525 184529 B 630500 369071 B-816— B 678933 678936 887251 887360 956296 B-817— B 126093 126198 355132 355134 B 606836 606844 741165 741453 B-818— 96113 96140 B 283645 283725 B 600248 600266 B-820— 89710 89728 B 460841 460850 740277 740277 358427 358427 B-825— 698949 698962 B-826— B 446725 446725 B 889559 889582 B-828— B 148450 148500 B 258001 258357 B 638890 638813 B-831— B 725773 725773 B 907151 907195 B-833— B 357732 357732 586365 586365 B 690039 690110 B-835— B 303251 316785 24479 24489 B-837— 24479 24489 B 766607 766621 B-838— 290424 290424 900562 900594 B-839— B 737460 737462 B 890500 890519 840— 890732 890732 841— 890732 890732 B-842— 84982 84982 403750 403777 B-844— 207326 207394 845— 625804 625815 B-846— 507263 507280 B 831776 831776 839686 839686 B-848— 66841 668999 B-849— B 468836 468865 B 605460 605462 722663 722666 B 71361 71379 851— 587771 B-853— 625679 625739 B 189802 189887 B-854— 81418 162035 B 566381 566410 77615 77643 857— 890197 890217 858— 605269 605269 B-859— B 34031 34090 285241 285250 B 607847 607848 751156 751171 862— 263117 263117 863— 841174 841185 B-864— B 461459 461459 999445 999570 B-865— B 450724 450740 661501 661608 713003 713003 856477 856500 782442 782442 B-866— B 643811 643812 B 694539 694547 B 477424 477442 B-868— B 85061 86250 B 138751 139010 B 535346 535375 B-871— 666580 666622 B-872— B 739745 739804 480859 480870 873— 391325 391403 B-874— 358896 358741 198580 198581 576605 576612 B 110035 110043 57517 57557 712446 712449 B-880— 623518 623602 B 679483 679484	L. U. B-881— B 470713 470713 487755 487800 B 153132 153132 286031 286057 B-884— 286177 286184 885— 553667 553787 754425 754426 B-886— B 470146 470151 562616 562657 B-887— 189532 189620 B 273391 273391 281179 281180 B-888— 419919 419921 506072 506095 B 731707 731709 B 886814 886816 560687 560914 955536 955549 B-890— 91095 91096 266098 891— 66632 66675 893— 646936 646950 894— 824374 824385 895— 80828 80842 896— 496570 640483 640500 748591 748573 B-897— 81506 81549 B 171983 171983 B 701630 701634 991787 991807 B-899— B 100754 100767 24660 246607 B 179209 179207 B-900— 108418 108435 B 152251 152281 B 267898 267900 B 642710 642750 B-906— B 477948 477952 731232 731232 B 696907 696907 B 911844 911866 B-907— 788580 788582 888489 888419 B-909— B 236113 236114 243867 243956 B 890433 890447 707463 707467 720621 720682 407 541 B-911— 407 541 B 887725 887733 B-912— B 423901 423901 454227 454227 580991 581090 B-913— B 100807 100810 104701 104707 B 471002 471007 732001 732000 792202 792203 B-914— B 568094 568095 B 92033 92058 B 444061 444062 712128 B-916— B 589358 589363 874091 874116 B 118401 118401 B 11301 11309 B-921— 619587 619596 B 153001 153539 497568 497571 B 939015 939015 476288 476309 192681 192750 584423 584423 859535 859535 B 343992 343995 B-925— B 118586 118625 120158 120166 B-926— B 243334 243352 B 24109 24109 405654 405670 B-927— B 81818 88352 B 604099 604108 B-929— B 174704 174852 251055 251058 B-930— B 234513 652110 B 652067 652067 660026 660043 B-931— B 472385 472309 500500 500501 321057 321057 B 533641 533655 B-934— 44251 44315 B 389063 389511 B 715049 715102 919435 919500 89234 89250 B-936— 320897 320898 B 480209 480209 173079 173119 B-938— B 32965 32966 312963 312983 B 291614 291616 782442 782444 B-940— 554415 554452 B 644406 644408 B 695112 695115 B-941— 650946 650947 788172 788174 431756 431794 B-943— B 802714 802737 B-944— B 182123 281229 B 19293 19330 B 262887 113370 B-946— 113359 473550 B-947— B 192712 192748 846164 846173 B-949— B 4501 4531 870091 870091 555217 555217 B 597364 597388 B 716653 717009 B-950— 187056 187094 B-952— 563807 563812 995639 995639	L. U. B-953— 628770 629048 B 696089 696101 957118 957135 B-954— 130143 130167 B 218650 218652 B-957— 716501 716505 B 263270 263337 B 476781 476786 732259 732277 944626 B-959— 110705 110705 B 225606 225608 B 99912 99918 B 912951 912976 B-962— 202607 202626 B 369388 369389 B 948301 948375 B-965— 116186 116196 B 117400 117404 B 118478 118490 B 119953 119965 B 124102 124202 B 126526 126528 B 127336 127341 B 128035 128043 761920 761921 762495 762497 762951 762953 763522 763527 765220 765224 764435 764437 B 80872 80878 B 812230 812244 B 812634 812650 B 813353 813363 B 815767 815775 B 902375 902385 B 903125 903160 B 903778 903789 B 905137 905160 B 905586 905609 B 906162 906179 B 906608 906633 B 909917 909935 B 910213 910228 B 910848 910859 B 914161 914161 B-966— 90236 90241 967— 552411 552480 B-969— B 361021 361032 378727 378750 655534 655535 B 909751 909751 667999 668006 B-970— B 441413 441416 708882 708882 B 960324
----------------	---	---	---	--	--	--



B-1169- B 223883 B 372347 1173-723439 1174-363284 809704	L.U. 1244- B 757307 1244-120688 673070 B-1245-52736 B 403172 B 419241 B 428282 B 487151 547709 767122 767147 885381	L.U. 1303- B 482491 B-1304-672164 B-1305-105018 B-1306-380633 B 198439 B 206160 B-1307-878526 1310-243320 1311-742503 B-1311-58625 B 739257 B 457024 274664 B-1312-118271 B 737250 B-1314-731757 B 379984 B 758111 B-1315-91476 B 41456 B 190023 B 380117 267283 1316-775197 B 899482 1317-314941 B 659308 772504	L.U. 1368- B 329303 B 482878 B-1370-180220 B 448697 B-1373-102681 B 450420 B-1374-131519 B-1376-273874 B 273900 B 613832 B-1377-529730 B-1380-476235 B 476343 B 627193 B-1381-477170 B-1382-478322 B-1383-631117 B 897696 B-1387-109218 14029 15317 15527 15587 15630 15657 15813 B-1388-630331 B 668319 B-1391-109652 B 639644 B 684091 B-1392-42365 B 86388 B 89578 230255 504583 B-1393-631774 B 633610 B 615399 B-1395-159181 B 731613 B-1398-887673 1400-89429 B-1401-227162 B-1404-885739 892828 914239 B-1405-908055 B-1406-637830 B 889904 891460 B-1407-638197 B 888739 B-1408-220150 B-1409-571044 B-1410-277405 B 748503 B-1412-58513 B 895518 B-1413-894341 B-1414-9989 B-1418-960316 B-1420-640251 B 685291 B-1424-719220 B-1426-239761 B 752701 807365	L.U. 1472- B 468005 B-1061-538259 1072-224119 B-1094-642283 B-1226-958203 1229-669241 B-1276-818116 B-1387-632730	VOID B-1-606168 B-3-43894 B-3-74302 74355 74394 XG 84477 27519 27553 27567 27576 27687 27963 7199 BHW 15317 15527 15587 15630 15657 15813 B-2-22955 B 70045 499 96950 139 7-838046 B-16-41539 B 564876 429 251 617 B-18-809037 B-23-686253 281 28-118699 136 B-31-273450 608879 35-838685 39-747912 43-855712 46-417934 481826 188 667 419 239 326 375 384 389 48-52096 211 210 417 442 72107 334 660 72445 73408 349 532 725 765 167 436 191 B-1413-894341 B-1414-9989 B-1418-960316 B-1420-640251 B 685291 B-1424-719220 B-1426-239761 B 752701 807365	L.U. 1436- B 60912 622 950 B-137-389042 B-153-180255 B 386711 B-160-818116 161 920 163 191 194 B-204-191788 210-154123 211-83120 213-93977 217-15078 223-165897 B-245-633252 636100 252-601928 253-94494 B-263-115235 B-276-182423 277-160868 281-312298 284-552744 728267 1225986 B-302-23426 36023 B 599346 453 B 662319 B 666441 B 670697 B 680220 B-321-22406 B-327-228659 328-240916 331-288182 332-260010 B-354-313227 368921 B-362-214144 B-369-119811 B 120000 953 917 326 375 384 389 48-52096 211 210 417 442 72107 334 660 72445 73408 349 532 725 765 167 436 191 B-1413-894341 B-1414-9989 B-1418-960316 B-1420-640251 B 685291 B-1424-719220 B-1426-239761 B 752701 807365	L.U. 1470- 60912 622 950 B-137-389042 B-153-180255 B 386711 B-160-818116 161 920 163 191 194 B-204-191788 210-154123 211-83120 213-93977 217-15078 223-165897 B-245-633252 636100 252-601928 253-94494 B-263-115235 B-276-182423 277-160868 281-312298 284-552744 728267 1225986 B-302-23426 36023 B 599346 453 B 662319 B 666441 B 670697 B 680220 B-321-22406 B-327-228659 328-240916 331-288182 332-260010 B-354-313227 368921 B-362-214144 B-369-119811 B 120000 953 917 326 375 384 389 48-52096 211 210 417 442 72107 334 660 72445 73408 349 532 725 765 167 436 191 B-1413-894341 B-1414-9989 B-1418-960316 B-1420-640251 B 685291 B-1424-719220 B-1426-239761 B 752701 807365	L.U. 1436- B 60912 622 950 B-137-389042 B-153-180255 B 386711 B-160-818116 161 920 163 191 194 B-204-191788 210-154123 211-83120 213-93977 217-15078 223-165897 B-245-633252 636100 252-601928 253-94494 B-263-115235 B-276-182423 277-160868 281-312298 284-552744 728267 1225986 B-302-23426 36023 B 599346 453 B 662319 B 666441 B 670697 B 680220 B-321-22406 B-327-228659 328-240916 331-288182 332-260010 B-354-313227 368921 B-362-214144 B-369-119811 B 120000 953 917
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

## LEGAL BATTLE

(Continued from page 86)

justified as an unfair labor practice outlawed by Congress. That resistance to closed-shop unions will likely be stiffened if employers must underwrite the fairness of closed-shop unions to applicants and members and that a good deal labor has fought for may be jeopardized if the price of obtaining it is to have the union policed by the employer, are

considerations beyond our concern. We can only view this as a very unfair construction of the statute to the employer and not warranted by anything Congress has directed or authorized."

Liberty has never come from the government. Liberty has always come from the subjects of it.—*Woodrow Wilson.*

## PEARL HARBOR

(Continued from page 106)

I will be on the mainland for a short furlough and if anyone wishes to reach me they can do so through my home Local Union 130.

I am looking forward to seeing a lot of I. B. E. W. members arriving at Pearl Harbor to assist us in keeping the Navy battle wagons in tip-top shape.



# Attractive Union Supplies



## Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$5.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25		
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75		
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50		
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75		
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50		
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75		
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50		
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75		
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50		
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50		
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75		
Labels, Decalcomania (large 1½", small 1", fabricating 1"), per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75		
per 1,000	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25		
per 5,000	7.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25		
per 50,000	67.00	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35		
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Small—est lot, 50	1.50		
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Per 100	3.00		
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40		
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Seal, cut of	1.00		
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Seal	5.00		
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Traveling cards	free		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75				
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00				
(Extra Heavy Binding)					
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50				

### FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute	1.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Single Copies	.10
Rituals, each	.25

### JEWELRY

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor	2.25
No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem: Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.00
No. 13—Women's Auxiliary Button	.50
No. 14—Gold Filled Service Button	1.75

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

NOTICE: When present supplies of emblematic jewelry are exhausted, there will be no more until the government releases necessary metals.

The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.



ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.



*When the wrong man uses the right means, the right means work in the wrong way.*

*All virtue lies in use. Power to use is the only right to possess.*

*Who can make the muddy water clear? Let it be still and it will clear itself.*

*To him who waits, time opens every door.*

—CHINESE SAGES.

